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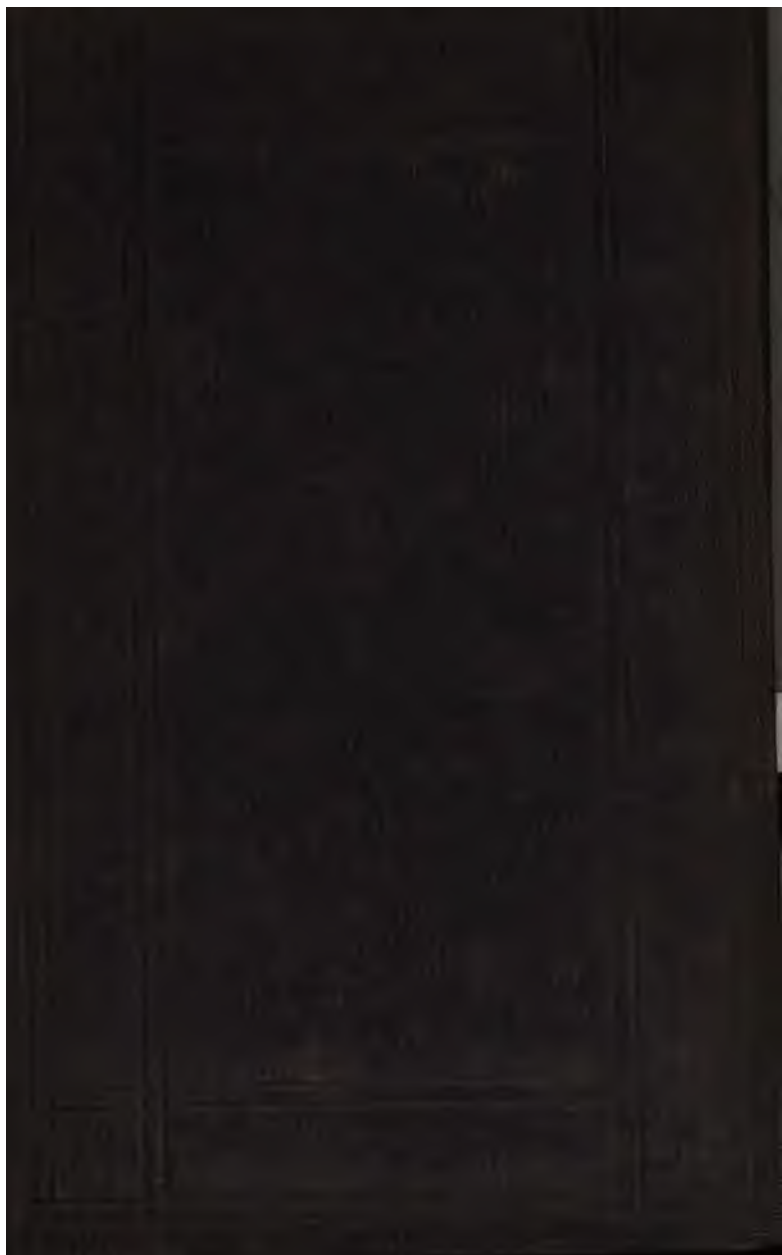
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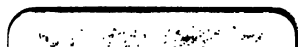
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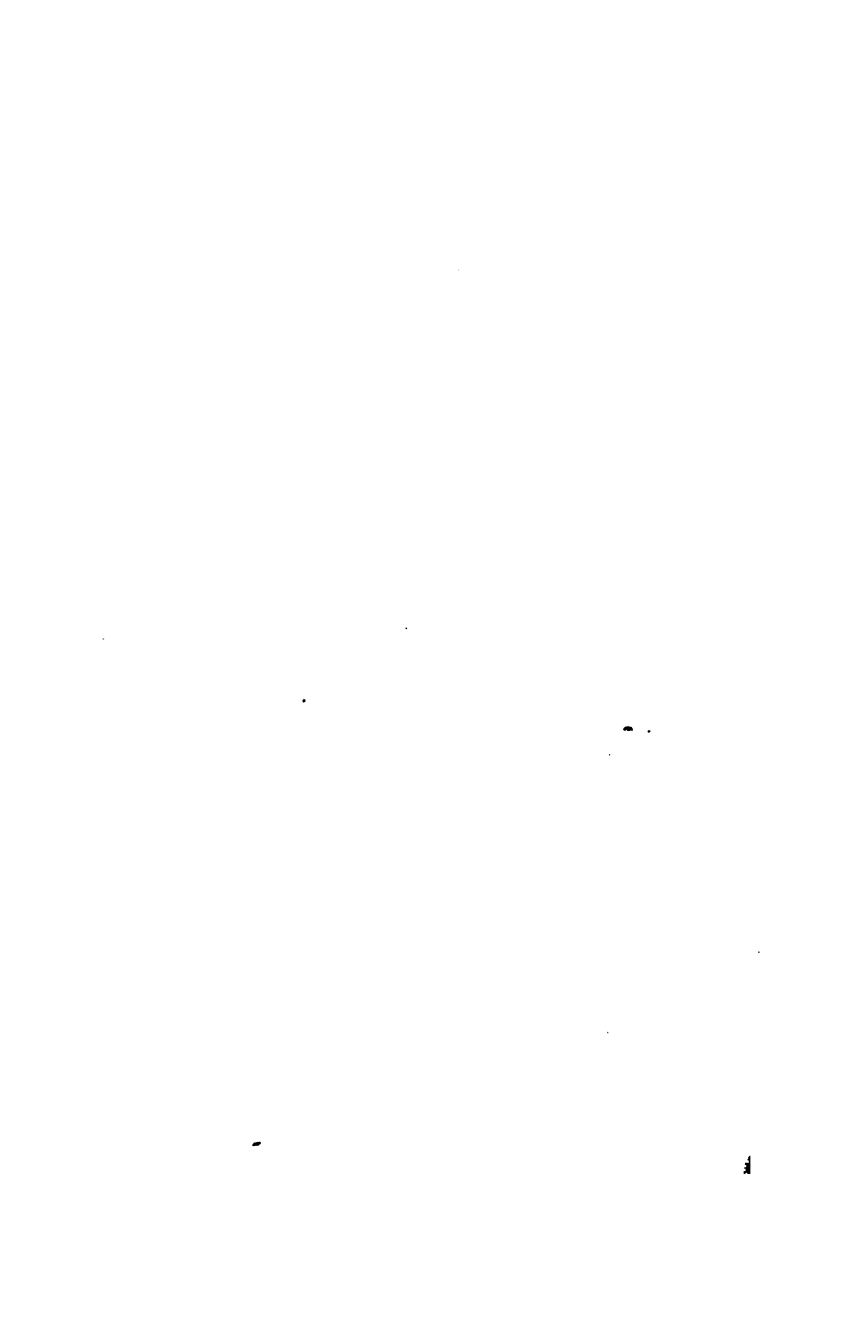
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HISTORIÆ SENTENTIÆ;

OR,

The Contemporary Sovereigns of Europe

ARRANGED IN

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW,

FROM THE

SUBVERSION OF THE EMPIRE OF ROME

TO

THE REFORMATION,

WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF EACH POTENTATE, FACILITATING
GREATLY THE ACQUIREMENT OF CONTEMPORANEOUS
AND UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

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The design of this work is to give a clear insight into contemporaneous history from the subversion of the Empire of Rome to the Reformation. To place before the student at one view *all* the contemporary sovereigns *all* over Europe at a given date, and generally in Asia and Africa. In the brief history attached to each potentate, care has been taken to select the principal and leading events of his reign, so that amusement may at the same time accompany instruction. One of the most noted of our Saxon monarchs heads each tabular page previous to the Norman Conquest, and every king in regular succession after that epoch.

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HISTORIÆ SENTENTIÆ.

CHAPTER I.

476, A.D.

Rome taken—The consequent subversion of the Roman Empire in the West—Leo, being then Emperor of Constantinople, the seat of the Roman Empire in the East.

BRITAIN—over-run by the SAXONS.
GAUL FRANKS.
SPAIN VISIGOTHS.
ITALY OSTROGOTHS.
VANNONIA HUNS.
ROME—governed by..... ROMULUS AUGUSTUS.
CONSTANTINOPLE LEO.
PERSIA FIROZ.
AFRICA..... VANDALS.

476, A.D.

AT this period Rome was attacked and over-run by a succession of fierce barbarians, called the Goths, Vandals, and Huns. These tribes came to take vengeance on the empire, and inhabited those parts of Germany which had never been subdued by the Romans, or were scattered over the north-western parts of Asia and Africa, and the north of Europe. The Romans were effeminate, dastardly, and divided amongst themselves, and offered but little resistance. Every city opened its gates to Odoacer, a valiant chief of the Heruli, and Romulus Augustus, the last of the emperors of Rome, submitted to the conqueror. From that time an almost total change took place in Europe; darkness succeeded, and the very name of Rome became a disgraceful appellation. Literature and the elegant arts were prohibited, the barbarians naturally concluding that the dastardly conduct of the Romans proceeded from their learning, and that should their own offspring be subjected to the contagious influence of their example, they would lose their native dignity and unsophisticated manners. During the fifth century these tribes progressed all over Europe, and introduced new laws, new customs, languages, and governments. Order was at length in some measure restored, and the Germans were distributed amongst the Romans. After the fall of the empire, the Latin tongue, the refinements of the south, and above all, Christianity, drew a broad line of distinction between them and the people, whom they had left in the wild forests and dreary regions of Germany. Christianity had at this epoch taken deep root in all the Germanic provinces attached to the empire of Rome. *Gothic bishops had been present at the council of Nice, and one of them named Ulphilas, had translated the Bible*

into the Gothic language. The various kingdoms founded by these barbarians will be seen hereafter: their occupation of the different kingdoms of Europe has been enumerated in the tabular page preceding

ROMULUS AUGUSTUS, 476, A.D.

The last of the Roman emperors was the son of Orestes, and a youth of cultivated mind and engaging manners. When the Heruli and other tribes commanded by Odoacer attacked and ravaged Rome and Italy, the youthful emperor opposed them with great valour, but in vain. Odoacer carried all before him—every city opened its gates to receive him, and Romulus finding resistance ineffectual resigned the sceptre, purple, and diadem, and submitted to the Herulian chief, who sent him to a fortress in Campania. Odoacer caused himself to be proclaimed king of Italy, and removed the government to Ravenna, which became the capital city. Thus fell mighty Rome in the 1129th year of the city, after a struggle of eight centuries against the Germans. The barbarians having Rome no longer to contend with, prepared to war amongst themselves. Odoacer fled in his turn upon the approach of Theodoric, and shut himself up in Ravenna with 20,000 men, but was murdered in the third year of the siege, and Theodoric the Great became king of Italy.

LEO II, 476, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, and Isaurieu by birth, but who took the Grecian name of Zeno, was a prince of feeble capacity, and very desirous of getting rid of the Goths, who had become of too much importance in the empire. He therefore bestowed Italy on Theodoric the Great, whom he invested with the Consular purple, and allowed to triumph. Zeno governed the empire for his infant son, who, dying prematurely, suspicion fell upon his

father, when Verina, the widow of Leo I, and grandmother to the infant prince, caused him to be expelled the throne, and placed Basilius, her brother, in his stead. Zeno afterwards recovered the crown, and died shortly after.

FIROZ, 457, A.D.

King of Persia, ascended the throne, which he gained by calling to his aid the Huns, but they encroached upon the kingdom, and Firoz was necessitated to declare war against them. He was killed whilst fighting valiantly in battle in 483, A.D. Firoz had received great favours from the king of the White Huns, who had been his friend and protector; but the incessant ravages of these people obliged him to arm in his defence, which ended tragically.

CHAPTER II.

491, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	ELLA.
FRANCE.....	CLOVIS.
SPAIN	ALARIC.
ITALY	THEODORIC.
GERMANY	
ROME	JOHANNES.
CONSTANTINOPLE	ANASTATIUS.
PERSIA	COBAD.
AFRICA	HUMERICH.

All contemporary with Ella.

ELLA, 491, A.D.

A SAXON chief who established a kingdom of the South Saxons in Britain, in the ancient territory of the Regni. He first assumed the title of Bretwalda, or emperor of Britain, no doubt in imitation of the Roman imperial authority. The coin which he struck was a rough model of the ensigns of Rome. He exerted his powers to subdue the Britons, and to bring all the other provinces of the island under his sway. The Roman ensign was carried before him, and he endeavoured to assume as much style and splendor as could possibly be attained. Whilst Ella was thus occupied in firmly planting his kingdom in Britain, another host arrived in 494, A.D., headed by Cerdic and his son Cymric, and took possession of the neighbouring coast of Hampshire, as Ella had done in Sussex. He was most bravely opposed by Geraint the British prince, so extolled for his beauty and valor by the Bards; but Cerdic overthrew and slew the chief, and settled himself firmly in the territory.

CLOVIS, OR CHLODWIG, 486, A.D.

A renowned chief of the Franks, who founded a kingdom in Gaul which he called France, or the land of *Free Men*. He is called by historians the long-haired and beautiful Chlodwig, and was the first Frankish monarch who embraced Christianity; he revised also whatever was deemed unfitting in the celebrated code of laws, instituted in the time of Pharamond, the first king in 420, A.D. His wife Clotilda was a Christian princess, a native of Burgundy, and from her pious exhortations he was induced to become a Christian. The archbishop of Rheims administered the holy rite, and nearly the whole of the Frankish

nation accompanied Clovis to the font and received baptism at the same time. The bishop on this solemn occasion poured forth all his powers of eloquence when describing the passion and death of the Saviour, and so excited Clovis that he started up, and violently brandishing his spear exclaimed, "Had I been there with my valiant Franks I would have redressed his wrongs." Clovis was valiant and prudent, but he was also perfidious and bloodthirsty, and exercised great cruelties upon the princes of his house, whom he extirpated, and thus sullied his fame during the latter part of his life. He removed the seat of sovereignty to Paris, placed the crown upon his own head, and the Greek emperor Anastatius invested him with the consular dignity and purple. He added a very considerable territory south of the Loire to his dominions, by defeating Alaric, king of the Visigoths, at the battle of Voullée. Clovis died in 511, A.D., and divided his possessions amongst his four sons. He was succeeded on the throne of Paris by Childebert.

ALARIC, 484, A.D.

A Visigothic king of Spain, was a valiant but ambitious prince, desirous of conquest, and eager for glory. He viewed with an anxious eye the possessions of the renowned Clovis, king of the Franks, who was equally wishful to add the dominions of his Visigothic neighbour to his own. War was soon declared between the two parties for the gratification of ambitious views, which ended in the defeat and death of Alaric at the battle of Voullée, when Clovis would have made an entire conquest of his kingdom, but was prevented by Theodoric, king of Italy, who defeated Clovis.

THEODORIC, 489, A.D.

Called the Great, a Gothic chief and emperor, who settled in Italy after the expulsion of the Heruli, a people from the confines of the Euxine or Black Sea. A wise

legislator, prudent, and humane, he treated the Italians with great lenity, allowing them to retain their religion, laws, and government, but reserved to the Goths the chief military employments. Theodoric was versed in all the literature of the age, having been educated at Constantinople, and greatly encouraged learning and patronized learned men. His great fame spread widely unto distant nations, and reached even the Aesthri, who inhabited the shores of the Baltic, and who sent many presents to him. He commenced and superintended in person the vast work of draining the Pontine marshes; and the ruins of his fortress still stand on the high rock of Terracina. The celebrated and learned Cassiodorus was his chancellor, and the renowned philosopher Boethius, one of his ministers. This great king is said to have died of fright, or more probably from the force of conscience; he had put to death the Bishop Symachus, and one day at dinner he saw a resemblance to his countenance in the head of a fish, placed before him. At his death, his learned daughter Amalaswintha, the widow of Eutharis the Goth, governed for her youthful son, Athalaric; but having been educated at Rome, she was obnoxious to the people, and her life was endangered. She intreated the protection of Justinian, the Greek emperor, who sent his valiant general Belisarius to her assistance, but he arrived too late, for Theodatus, who had been raised to the throne in her place, caused Amalaswintha to be stifled in a bath. Belisarius defended Rome against the Goths.

JOHANNES, 496, A.D.

Bishop of Rome, incurred the displeasure of Theodoric the Great on his visiting that city in 500, A.D. Johannes was strongly suspected, in conjunction with the philosopher Boethius, and his father-in-law the Bishop Symachus, of abusing the confidence of Theodoric, by conniving with Justinian the Grecian emperor. He confined Johannes in prison, and put the unfortunate Boethius to death.

ANASTATIUS, 491, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, was originally a domestic of the palace. From his many virtues and excellent character, Ariadne, the widow of Zeno, raised him to the throne, fully appreciating his great worth and elevated mind. The populace on his accession expressed their high sense of his great merit, the universal cry being, "Reign as you have lived." He was extremely deplored at his death, and succeeded by Justin I, in 518, A.D.

COBAD, 491, A.D.

King of Persia, and the son of Feroze, who made war on the Nephalites or White Huns. His son Cobad was brave and warlike, and his martial spirit caused him continually to war with the Greek emperor Anastatius, but with little advantage.

HUMERICH, 489, A.D.

King of the Vandals settled in Africa, was a prince of most vicious propensities. He murdered his wife and children with his brother Theodoric, and persecuted the Catholics with the most relentless cruelty. He burnt alive in the market place Todocus, patriarch of Carthage; broke upon the wheel all the priests, monks, and nuns, or drove them naked out of the country, and shut up all churches and monasteries. Humerich married a daughter of Theodoric the Great, and Geiserich his father, becoming suspicious in his old age, fancied that his daughter-in-law purposed to administer poison to him. He ordered her nose and ears to be cut off, and thus mutilated sent her back to her own country. It was Geiserich who had gone at the entreaty of the empress Eudoxia to Rome to avenge her wrongs. He put Maximus the emperor to death; and during fourteen days ravaged Rome, which he would have entirely destroyed and burnt, but for the remonstrances of the aged bishop Leo. The

empress Eudoxia and her family he carried captives to Africa, with the principal artists, mechanics, and noblest youths of Rome, and all its most valuable marbles, pictures, and productions. He completely wasted the south of Italy; and all the works of art with the rest of the costly things were lost at sea on their passage to Africa. Thus plainly shewing that the Goths were not so insensible to the works of art as they have been represented.

CHAPTER III.

547, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	IDA.
FRANCE	CLOTAIRE I.
SPAIN	THEUDIS.
ITALY.....	TOTILAS.
GERMANY	
ROME	VIGILIUS.
CONSTANTINOPLE	JUSTIN II.
PERSIA	CHROSROES.
AFRICA	GELIMER.

All contemporary with Ida.

IDA, 547, A.D.

A CHIEFTAIN of the Angles, called by the Britons, "the bearer of the flame," who arrived in Britain with forty vessels and landed at the promontory called Flamborough Head. He was most valiantly opposed by Urien, the hero of the Bards, who fought with desperate valour, and for some time resisted Ida successfully, but numbers of Angles continuing to arrive, Urien and his brave Britons were forced to yield, and Ida took firm possession of the land which he had attacked. He erected a large and almost impregnable fortress in which he resided, and by degrees gained the whole of the island, from the north of the Humber to the Firth of Forth. This castle he bestowed, sometime after, upon his queen Bebb, and called the place Bebbanburgh, or Bamborough; it had a keep of great strength which still stands. Ida, it is said, had twelve sons, and traced descent from the fifth son of their god, Woden.

CLOTAIRE I, 511, A.D.

King of France, and the youngest son of Clovis, and Clotilda, became sole king of France after the death of his brothers. He espoused the lovely and pious Radegunda, the daughter and last descendant of Bertha, of the noble house of Thuringia, so highly extolled by the Latin poet, Venantius Fortunatus, in songs of glowing verse. But the good and pious Radegunda joyed not in splendor, nor heeded the festive throng; she wept in silence for her murdered relatives, and sought, in private *prayer and acts of benevolence*, a solace for her misery

and grief. Clotaire, stained with crime, became weary of her piety which ill-accorded with his sinful nature, divorced her, and imprisoned her in a nunnery where she was looked upon as a saint. The dreadful wars, and dissensions, and continual bloodshed arising from the quarrels of Clotaire and his brothers, so shocked Rade-gunda that she wrote from her convent, vainly entreating them to moderate their savage passions, and, aided by the Bishops of Treves and Mayence, endeavoured to restore peace between them. Clotaire died 561, A.D., and was succeeded by his four sons, who divided the kingdom amongst them, and committed unheard of horrors.

At this epoch, two beautiful but ferocious women, or more properly speaking, fiends, deluged all France with blood, and plunged into the deepest crimes. Brunehilda, the daughter of Athanagild, king of the Visigoths, had married Sisebert, one of the sons of Clotaire; her extreme loveliness, and immense dowry, excited the envy and cupidity of his brother Chilperich, who had already sacrificed his own wife Audeveva, and her two children, to the fury of his mistress Fredegunda, more ferocious and bloodthirsty than Brunehilda. Chilperich married Galaswintha, the sister of Brunehilda, (whom he murdered at the instigation of Fredegunda,) for her great dowry, and then made that infamous woman his queen. Their sanguinary quarrels, and horrible crimes, as each in her turn became possessed of power, filled all France with horror and bear almost the impress of incredibility. Instigated by their violent passions, each murdered husband, sister, or brother indiscriminately who chanced to stand in her way, or opposed the accomplishment of any ardent desire. Brunehilda fell finally into the hands of Clotaire II., the son of Fredegunda, who caused her to undergo the most excruciating torments for three days, and then had her tied by the hair of her head, by one arm and one leg, to the tail of a wild horse. Fredegunda *had died some years previously.*

THEUDIS, 531, A.D.

King of Spain, was elected by the Goths to that dignity on the death of Amalarich, who had been desirous of obtaining the friendship of the Franks, and had married Clotilda the daughter of Clovis, but not treating her well, the enraged and haughty princess implored the aid of her brother Childebert, king of the Franks. Without delay he hastened to her assistance, and slew Amalarich near Narbonne. Theudis sent his general Theodisel to intercept the Franks on their way back to France after they had slain Amalarich. He defeated them and succeeded Theudis on the throne, but was murdered for his dissolute and depraved conduct.

TOTILIS, 541, A.D.

King of Italy, who emulated and revived the spirit of the great Theodoric. His arm was everywhere victorious. He drove the Greeks out of Italy, and during the absence of Belisarius besieged Rome and destroyed her fortifications; he attacked and took Naples, and made himself master of the great fleet which the Greeks had sent to succour the city. To the starving Neapolitans, however, his humanity shines out conspicuously at this dark epoch when virtue was so rare; he not only gave them food, but personally saw that but small quantities were administered to each individual, in order to guard against the too often fatal consequences arising from abundance when in a starving condition. He governed with great mildness, and was slain near Tagina by Narses, the valiant general of Justinian, to whom his robe stained with blood was presented as a trophy, 554, A.D. On the death of Totilis, Alboin, a chief of great renown, was induced by Narses to enter Italy; he took Pavia which was strongly fortified, and all the country of the Po, where he entrenched himself, and erected fortifications on the *Frioul*. *His brutal and unnatural conduct caused his*

death. Married to Rosamunda, the daughter of Kuni-mund, king of the Gepidæ, whom he had killed in battle, Alboin during a grand feast at Pavia, when intoxicated with wine and flushed with success, made Rosamunda drink out of a cup which had been formed from the skull of her father Kunimund. Shrinking with horror and burning with revenge, the insulted queen determined instantly upon his death. She caused him to be assassinated in the royal chamber while in bed, first taking the precaution to secure his sword fast to the wall where it hung, so that Alboin was unable to defend himself. Helmichis her confidant married her, but they were forced to flee, and sought the protection of Longinus, exarch of Ravenna, who becoming deeply enamoured of the beauty of Rosamunda offered to marry her. She attempted to poison Helmichis, but he suspecting her treachery forced her to drink it herself, and to drain the cup to its very dregs.

VIGILIUS, 534, A.D.

Bishop of Rome, succeeded Silverius; was originally a Roman deacon, and yielded readily to the suggestions of the empress Theodora, who sent for him, and engaged to seat him on the papal throne, provided that he would dissolve the council of Chalcedon. Vigilius, loaded with treasures sought Belisarius and intimated to him the commands of the empress. Silverius was forced to resign, and Vigilius elected in his stead. He continued faithful to his engagements during eighteen years, and contrived to satisfy Justinian of his adherence to orthodoxy, and prevented the return from exile of Silverius by terrible privations of which he soon after died. Vigilius was murdered soon after his return from Constantinople, not without strong suspicions falling upon Pelagius who succeeded him, but who solemnly swore before the altar with the cross in his hand and the Bible under his head, *that he had done no wrong to Vigilius*. Pelagius died in 559, A.D.

JUSTIN II, 565, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, succeeded his uncle the celebrated Justinian, of whom it is necessary to say something, he having been an earlier cotemporary of Ida. Justinian was a great prince, renowned for forming a code of jurisprudence, which important task was executed under the superintendence of the first legal men of the age. His discernment enabled him to select merit, and to pick out from the many the right persons for the execution of his designs, and to carry out his plans in war and legislation. Belisarius, a general of his own selection, yielded to none for bravery and prudence; he kept Persia in check, and put an end to the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa, and annexed it as a province of the empire. Justinian was greedy of fame, and added to the capital many beautiful edifices, particularly the church of St. Sophia, now a mosque. His empress, Theodora, to whom his passionate attachment made him a complete slave, had been a vile and abandoned woman in early life. Justin II, his nephew and successor, was incapacitated by disease, which so afflicted him that he was unable to attend to the affairs of the empire. Deeply deploring the responsibility of his position, he, in the presence of the patriarch and the senate, transferred the imperial crown to Tiberius, who had been recommended to his notice by the empress Sophia. He only lived four years after his abdication; and Tiberius, who governed with every noble virtue, lived but four years after Justin died, being himself carried off by a fatal disease, 578, A.D.

CHROSROOES, 527, A.D.

King of Persia, and the illustrious son and successor of Cobad. He was named Noorshevan, or the Just, and had incessant wars with the emperor Justinian, who was the constant opponent of his valiant father and gave him full employment. Belisarius maintained an unceasing struggle with Chrosrooes without any great advantage on

and grief. Clotaire, stained with crime, became weary of her piety which ill-accorded with his sinful nature, divorced her, and imprisoned her in a nunnery where she was looked upon as a saint. The dreadful wars, and dissensions, and continual bloodshed arising from the quarrels of Clotaire and his brothers, so shocked Rade-gunda that she wrote from her convent, vainly entreating them to moderate their savage passions, and, aided by the Bishops of Treves and Mayence, endeavoured to restore peace between them. Clotaire died 561, A.D., and was succeeded by his four sons, who divided the kingdom amongst them, and committed unheard of horrors.

At this epoch, two beautiful but ferocious women, or more properly speaking, fiends, deluged all France with blood, and plunged into the deepest crimes. Brunehilda, the daughter of Athanagild, king of the Visigoths, had married Sisebert, one of the sons of Clotaire; her extreme loveliness, and immense dowry, excited the envy and cupidity of his brother Chilperich, who had already sacrificed his own wife Audeveva, and her two children, to the fury of his mistress Fredegunda, more ferocious and bloodthirsty than Brunehilda. Chilperich married Galaswintha, the sister of Brunehilda, (whom he murdered at the instigation of Fredegunda,) for her great dowry, and then made that infamous woman his queen. Their sanguinary quarrels, and horrible crimes, as each in her turn became possessed of power, filled all France with horror and bear almost the impress of incredibility. Instigated by their violent passions, each murdered husband, sister, or brother indiscriminately who chanced to stand in her way, or opposed the accomplishment of any ardent desire. Brunehilda fell finally into the hands of Clotaire II., the son of Fredegunda, who caused her to undergo the most excruciating torments for three days, and then had her tied by the hair of her head, by one arm and one leg, to the tail of a wild horse. Fredegunda had died some years previously.

THEUDIS, 531, A.D.

King of Spain, was elected by the Goths to that dignity on the death of Amalarich, who had been desirous of obtaining the friendship of the Franks, and had married Clotilda the daughter of Clovis, but not treating her well, the enraged and haughty princess implored the aid of her brother Childebert, king of the Franks. Without delay he hastened to her assistance, and slew Amalarich near Narbonne. Theudis sent his general Theodisel to intercept the Franks on their way back to France after they had slain Amalarich. He defeated them and succeeded Theudis on the throne, but was murdered for his dissolute and depraved conduct.

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CHAPTER IV.

586, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by.....	ETHELBERT.
FRANCE.....	CLOTAIRE II.
SPAIN	LEOVIGILD.
GERMANY	
ITALY	AUTHARIS.
ROME	GREGORY.
CONSTANTINOPLE	MAURICE.
PERSIA	CHROSROOES II.
AFRICA	STOTZAS.

586—604—All contemporary with Ethelbert.

ETHELBERT, 586, A.D.

KING of Kent, was a monarch of great power and ability, and compelled all the other princes of the island to acknowledge him as Bretwalda, or emperor of Britain. He married Bertha, the sister of Caribert, king of Paris, who, being a Christian, was permitted by her husband to fit up a deserted church in the neighbourhood for the purpose of celebrating divine service therein. At this time arrived St. Augustine, a monk, sent by Gregory, bishop of Rome, with forty disciples, to convert the pagan Saxons, who landed in the Isle of Thanet, and were well received by Ethelbert. Christianity had been at a very early period introduced into Britain about thirty years after the ascension of our Lord, by Joseph of Arithmathea, and eleven disciples, sent by St. Philip the Evangelist, who with the permission of the British king Arivargus, established themselves at Glastonbury, then called Glasting-byrg, and built the *first* church in the island of Britain. St. Augustine and his followers were rejected by these primitive christians, because the church of Rome had even at this epoch introduced into her worship many forms and ceremonies, and perverted many human institutions into articles of faith, which caused her to depart widely from the religion first introduced into Britain by the disciples of our Lord. St. Augustine was, however, most successful in his mission, for Ethelbert, with ten thousand of his men of Kent, were baptized on Christmas day, and Gregory was enabled to write to St. Eulogius, his brother patriarch in Alexandria, the joyful news of the conversion of the pagan Saxons in Britain. Ethelbert installed St. Augustine in his own palace, and enabled him to erect a church adjoining, now the Cathedral at Canterbury. He also prevailed on his nephew Sebert, king of the East Saxons, to receive

the missionaries, and in conjunction they founded several churches. London, which was in Sebert's dominions, was but little injured by the confusion which prevailed during the Saxon invasion; its prosperity was still very great, and its opulence renowned far and wide. Even in the time of the Romans, it was famed for its trade, and frequented by merchants from all countries. Around it was a wall supposed to have been erected about the time of Constantine. Sebert founded St. Paul's Cathedral on the ruins of a pagan temple dedicated to Diana, also St. Peter's Church, and the Abbey of Westminster.

CLOTAIRE II, 584, A.D.

King of France, the son of Chilperich, and the sanguinary Fredegunda. Historians differ as regards his actual disposition, being represented by some as a good, and by others as an indifferent prince. He was, however, somewhat of a bigot, but established peace throughout the empire by making the great fiefs hereditary, and granting new privileges to the clergy. He committed the government of Austrasia and Burgundy to the mayor of the palace, which became a post of great importance from the excessive power which they acquired, and in time made their way to the throne itself.

LEOVIGILD, 572, A.D.

King of the Visigoths, was the first monarch of all Spain. and much celebrated for his victories over the Suevi, whom he entirely subdued. Previous to his reign the kingdom had been governed by the clergy, and presented but one scene of revolution and crime. Causes of every kind were decided by the bishops, who usurped absolute authority, and even disposed of the crown. Leovigild was a professor of Arianism, and put to death his own son Hermangild, because he had become a Catholic. Jurgundis, *the wife of Hermangild*, was the daughter of the famous *Bruneilda*; she was pious and gentle, and zealously

devoted to Catholicism, and after the death of her husband attempted to escape into France, but fell into the hands of the Greeks, and died in Africa. Leovigild was succeeded by his other son Recared, in 586, A.D., who soon after made a public profession of the Catholic faith and abjured Arianism.

GREGORY, 576, A.D.

Bishop of Rome, called most deservedly the Great, and esteemed for his universal philanthropy and purity of life, which caused his elevation to the papal chair. Having been much struck with the extreme beauty of some English children exposed for sale in the market place at Rome, he dispatched St. Augustine and other monks on a mission to Britain to convert the Saxon pagans to Christianity. Gregory reformed the church service, and introduced chanting, for which purpose he established a choir which existed three hundred years after. He died most deservedly lamented in 604, A.D.

AUTHARIS, 586, A.D.

A Lombardian King of Italy, the son of Kleph, or Clephis, and called to the throne by the unanimous voice of the people. In order to strengthen himself against France, he sought the hand of the beautiful and pious Theodolinda, daughter of Garibald, Duke of Bavaria, and accompanying the embassy in disguise he succeeded in gaining her affections. Garibald afterwards refused to ratify his consent, and Theodolinda fled across the Alps to her royal lover, to whom she was married at Verona. Autharis was the first of his race who embraced Christianity, but favoured Arianism, as was usual with most of the barbarian chiefs of that age. He occupied himself successfully in perfecting the government which Alboin, one of his predecessors, had commenced, and though he allowed the *dukes to retain their power in their respective provinces, he reserved to himself the supreme authority,*

and obliged them to support the royal dignity and assist him in time of war. He enacted many useful laws; harassed the Romans continually, over-ran Italy, and at his death left his kingdom as tranquil as the turbulent times permitted.

MAURICE, 582, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, was a prince possessed of many virtues and unblemished character. He succeeded the excellent Tiberius, who not only transferred to him the imperial diadem, but bequeathed also his daughter to his care and affection. After a war with the Avars, a Turkish tribe, he gave offence to the army by refusing to ransom the captives who had fallen into their hands; discontent ensued—a revolt took place—and Phocas, a centurian, was elected in the place of Maurice, and invested with the purple. This virtuous but unfortunate prince was murdered with his children by command of Phocas, who disgraced the throne by his tyranny and vice, 602, A.D. After much tumult Heraclius obtained the imperial command.

CHROSROOES II, 591, A.D.

King of Persia, the son of Hormuz, and grandson of Chosrooes, so celebrated in Persian history for his incessant wars with Belisarius, under Justinian, emperor of Constantinople. On the murder of the virtuous Maurice, Chosrooes took up arms to avenge his death, and carried on a protracted and sanguinary war with Heraclius his successor. He was finally defeated by Belisarius, and fell a sacrifice to the crimes of his son Siroes, who, however, enjoyed his ill-acquired honors but eight months.

STOTZAS, 580, A.D.

A Vandal prince, or king, in Africa, who after the defeat

of Gelimer by Belisarius re-assembled his countrymen, and joined by the Moors, waged war against the Romans. After repeated engagements harassing to both sides, and continued sanguinary repulsions, Stotzas was killed, and the command devolved upon Gontharis, who again possessed himself of Carthage, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and maintained himself for some time in that city. After much bloodshed the Romans finally put Goutharis and all the Vandals to death at a banquet, when they from intoxication were incapable of defending themselves.

CHAPTER V.

622, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	EDWIN.
SCOTLAND	DONALD IV.
FRANCE	DAGOBERT.
SPAIN	SISEBERT.
ITALY	ROTHARIS.
GERMANY	
ROME	BONIFACE V.
CONSTANTINOPLE.....	HERACLIUS.
PERSIA	YERZDEJIRD.
ARABIAThe Hegira. MAHOMET.

622—642—All contemporary with Edwin.

EDWIN, 622, A.D.

KING of Northumbria, who after many struggles obtained supreme power; he was a most powerful Bretwalda, and extended his sway over every part of the island of Britain, whether inhabited by the Cymri, Angli, or Saxon natives. He married Ethelburga, daughter of Ethelbert king of Kent, and permitted Paulinus, a missionary, to enter his dominions. Cwichelm, king of Wessex, jealous of the power of Edwin, attempted to have him assassinated, and sent Eomer as his ambassador with instructions to effect his designs. But Lilla, the faithful Thane of Edwin, penetrated his purpose, threw himself between his master and the sword of Eomer, and saved him from death, but not before Eomer had inflicted a dangerous wound, and Lilla was slain in the defence of Edwin. At this awful moment, and amidst the confusion, Ethelburga, his queen, was seized with the pangs of child-birth, and both mother and infant were in the greatest danger. Paulinus prayed—heaven granted his prayer of faith—the queen and babe recovered, and the royal infant together with twelve persons belonging to the household were baptized with Edwin's permission. Soon after this event, upon the occasion of a great victory, Edwin convened an assembly of his nobles and counsellors, and entreated their advice upon the important question of Christianity. All were in favour of the new doctrine—not a voice was heard in dissent; and Coifi, the high priest, rushed forth, followed by the nobles to destroy the Pagan temples, and proceeded without delay to Godmundingham, where he hurled his spear against its walls. Paulinus was occupied for thirty-six days in baptising the multitudes, so eager were the people in the cause of Christianity. It is worthy of remark, that before the conclusion of this century the Sabbath was so strictly preserved and protected by the temporal laws, that he who caused his serf to labour on

that holy day lost all power over him, and on conviction was forced to manumit him. Edwin is supposed to have colonized the Isles of Man and Anglesea. He was killed at the battle of Heathfield whilst bravely contending with the kings of West Britain, Cadwallader and Penda the Mercian. He was succeeded by his valiant nephew Oswald, whose power also extended over the whole country, and who was canonized after his death; and who for his humility, piety, and active charity, was called "Bounteous-hand" by his subjects as a mark of respect.

DONALD IV, 622, A.D.

King of the Scots, succeeded Ferchard I. Very little is known for certain of the early kings of this country anterior to Aycha IV, whose grandson united the two kingdoms of the Scots and Picts. He was succeeded by Ferchard II, 650, A.D.

DAGOBERT, 622, A.D.

King of France, the son and successor of Clotaire II, became sole monarch of all France. He was vicious and profuse, the reverse of his father, who had won the affections of his people by concessions for their welfare. During his reign he loaded the nation with taxes to supply his pleasures, and in return, conciliated the priests by making profuse donations to their order. The brave Pepin von Landeu became Mayor of the palace, and founded the Carolovignian race from his illustrious descendant Charlemagne. Dagobert, however, did some good; he built many churches, and amongst the rest that of St. Denis, whom he nominated the patron saint of his kingdom. Pilgrims in great numbers resorted to this shrine, consequently commerce increased, and a large market place was built, in which was held a great fair. Paris soon became the emporium for the rest of Europe. *Dagobert died in 638, A.D., and divided the empire among his sons.*

SISEBERT, 618, A.D.

King of Spain, a Visigoth, and a prince of great valor, undoubted wisdom, and beneficent disposition. He was the most distinguished amongst the Gothic princes of that time, and the empire during his reign acquired strength and magnitude, and was at the height of its glory. He forced the Greek emperor to relinquish all his strong-holds in some of the maritime towns in his kingdom, and in the end expelled the Greeks from the country. He added a part of Mauritania with some provinces in Gaul to his empire, which comprehended all Spain.

ROTHARIS, 636, A.D.

King of Italy, a Lombardian, distinguished for his superior wisdom, great military talents, and extraordinary valor. Persecution was unheard of during his reign; moderate in his own principles, he was indulgent to his people, and laboured successfully for their good. He was the first to perceive and redress the many abuses which had crept into the state from the mal-administration of the laws. He formed a new code which he submitted for approval to his nobles, and which he caused to be strictly observed and enforced all over the kingdom. His conquests considerably enlarged the boundaries of the empire, and so celebrated was his name, that it alone prevented the imperial forces from offering any molestation. Rotharis had succeeded to the crown of Lombardy, in consequence of the virtues of Gundeburga, the widow of Ariowald, and daughter of the celebrated Theodolinda. She had been permitted, like her illustrious mother, to select her second husband, and choose Rotharis, who was accordingly elected to the imperial dignity.

BONIFACE V, 619, A.D.

Bishop of Rome, a Neapolitan by birth, and distinguished chiefly for his exertions in behalf of the Britons, amongst

whom he most sedulously endeavoured to diffuse the blessings of the Christian religion. He confirmed the inviolability of asylums, and died 625, A.D.

HERACLIUS, 619, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, whose reign was occupied by incessant struggles against foreign enemies, the Persians, and the Avars, a people inhabiting Thrace, and who continually pressed upon the empire. They captured Jerusalem, poured into Egypt, and advanced as far as Tripoli. For ten years the Persians pitched their encampments on the Bosphorus in sight of Constantinople. Chosrooes, however, granted peace, but exacted an enormous tribute, and during the time allotted for its payment, Heraclius exerted himself and prepared for the deadly struggle. With heroic valor he drove the Avars and their allies from before Constantinople, and planted the victorious standard of Rome for the first time in Assyria, and the regions situated beyond the river Tigris.

YERZDEJIRD III, 622, A.D.

King of Persia, and the last of the house of Sassan, who submitted to the victorious arms of Kaled, the general of Caliph Aboo Beker. He was the grandson of Chosrooes, and fought with great valor in defence of his country, but was defeated, and obliged to seek refuge in Holwan, at the foot of the hills in Media. He determined to make another effort for the throne, and assembled the Persians to fight for their country, religion, and liberty, but was again overpowered, and fled to Chorassan. Deserted by all his followers, he begged shelter of a miller, who murdered him while he slept, for the sake of his rich robes, and jewelled arms. The Persians then submitted to the Caliph of Arabia, and embraced the doctrines of Mahomet.

MAHOMET, 622, A.D.

Was born in the city of Mecca, and very early left an orphan, with the small portion of five camels and a female slave. His family was numerous and wealthy; he was brought up by his uncle, Aboo Taled, and, at the age of twenty-five, engaged as camel driver in the service of Kadija, a rich widow of Mecca. Mahomet, in person, was handsome and dignified, with a penetrating eye, an eloquent tongue, a voice of melody, and a smile most irresistible. He soon won the love of his mistress, who married him, and placed him in his proper position. Mahomet was inclined to be serious and contemplative. He grieved at the idolatry of his countrymen, and, in his fortieth year, announced to his wife and other friends that God had commissioned him to preach the doctrine of his Unity. He made but few converts at first for several years, and was warned in vain by his uncle to desist. He preached both privately and publicly, until the persecutions of his enemies obliged him to flee. He concealed himself in a cavern, and after undergoing many dangers, he escaped and reached Medina in safety. This event, so memorable, called the Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet, 622, A.D., is the origin of the era from which all the professors of the doctrines of Islam count the years. This extraordinary man, the propagator of a new religion, falsely ascribed to Divine revelation, succeeded in disseminating his tenets all over Arabia, and speedily throughout Asia. All Arabia submitted to him and saluted him as Prophet and King, and his white banner floated before Medina. He took the title of "the Commander of the Faithful," the messenger and prophet of the One true God. He substituted the Koran in lieu of the Bible, and taught his followers that the highest duty of a true believer was to promulgate his religion by fire and sword. He died in the sixty-third year of his age, and left a daughter called Fatima, who married his cousin Ali, his earliest friend and pupil. Ayesha was the name of his favourite wife.

CHAPTER VI.

716, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	ETHELBALD.
SCOTLAND	MURDOCK.
FRANCE	CHILPERIC.
SPAIN	RODERIC.
ITALY.....	LUITPRAND.
VENICE	M. TEGLIANO.
ROME	GREGORY II.
CONSTANTINOPLE	LEO III. ISAURIA
SYRIA	} all governed by.....CALIPH WALID.
PERSIA	
ARABIA	
EGYPT.....	
AFRICA	

716—757.—All contemporary with Ethelbald.

ETHELBALD, 716, A.D.

KING of Mercia, in Britain, surnamed the "Proud." He claimed the title of Bretwalda, but his authority was exercised with so many acts of oppression, that he became odious to his people. He was not wise in his power, and after some time his subjects rebelled, determining, if possible, to rid themselves from a yoke which was intolerable. Headed by Cuthred, a desperate battle ensued. Ethelbald was overpowered and fled disgracefully, and not very long afterwards was treacherously slain. Ethelbald possessed, we are told, great prowess; but in this last engagement, his strength entirely failed him. He was succeeded by Bearred, the Tyrant.

MURDOCH, 721, A.D.

King of Scotland, succeeded Eugene VII; but of whom little authentic is known. Elfinus succeeded him in 730, A.D.

CHILPERICH II, 719, A.D.

King of France, and a prince of some ability. He endeavoured to emerge from that indolence in which his ancestors had been educated, and purposed to govern alone, asserting his independence of the Mayors of the Palace, but met with great opposition from the celebrated Charles Martel, who was then Mayor, and exercised all real power. Chilperich fled for protection to Eudo, Duke of Aquitaine; but Charles having defeated him at Soissons, a peace was concluded between them, and Chilperich fell into the hands of Charles, who caused him to be put to death, and placed Theodoric, a son of Dagobert,

on the throne. At this period the Moors, led by Abderahman, having destroyed the kingdom of the Visigoths, in Spain, now poured into France, their object being to conquer Europe and to extirpate Christianity. The bold and intrepid Charles summoned the whole *arriere-ban* of Neustria, the Netherlands, Swabia, and Thuringia, beneath his standard, and assisted by Luitprand, at the head of his Lombards, prepared to defend Christendom from this dire invader. The Moors, commanded by Abderrahman, traversed in swarms the Pyrenees, and encountered Charles on the plains, between Tours and Poitiers. The conflict continued for seven days; Charles fought with heroic valor, and slew numbers of the enemy, whom he struck on the head as if with a hammer. Victory declared for the Franks, the Moorish chief was slain, and upwards of 300,000 of his men left dead upon the field of battle. Charles received the surname of Martel, and was long revered as the saviour and defender of Christendom.

RODERIC 712, A.D.

King of Spain, who dethroned Witiza, its lawful sovereign, usurped the crown, and expelled his two sons. The Gothic monarchy was much enfeebled at this time, and the exiled princes with Count Julian, whose daughter had been dishonored by Roderic, invited the Moors into Spain. Conducted by Taric, the general of the Caliph Walid, they passed over from Africa, and landed a great army upon that celebrated rock which is named after him, *Ge-bel-Taric*, now Gibraltar, and defeated the Gothic chief sent to meet them. Roderic exerted his powers to the utmost in defence of his country; he collected an army of 100,000 men, and prepared for that battle which was to decide the fate of the Gothic monarchy. After a desperate struggle the Saracens gave way, and victory seemed in favour of the Goths; but the sons of Witiza who *held posts of command*, passed over to the enemy, and

gave Spain to the Turks. Roderic fled with preceptitation, but in attempting to cross the waters of the Guadalquivir, he found a grave which terminated his troubles and his crimes. Toledo the capital fell into the hands of the Moors, and 30,000 Gothic maidens were carried away captives; the country was desolated, but quickly re-peopled by the invaders, and the majority of the Goths reduced to slavery.

·LUITPRAND, 712, A.D.

King of Italy, a Lombardian, was a prince of great wisdom, and undaunted valor; his magnanimity and sagacity in that dark and unenlightened age appear conspicuous. He new-modelled the existing laws, and formed others equally calculated to preserve order and regularity in the administration of justice amongst his people. His ambition was boundless, and led him to form projects which shaded his other fine qualities. He aimed at the possession of all Italy, and when Leo the emperor of Constantinople prohibited the worship of images, Luitprand took advantage of the confusion that prevailed, appeared before Ravenna, and took the city by storm. Most of the towns in Italy yielded to him, and Rome herself was only ransomed by the surrender of many places of importance. Luitprand died, most deservedly admired as one of the most powerful of the Lombardian kings. Charles Martel held him in great esteem, and sent his young son to him, to have his hair cut for the first time, by which ceremony Luitprand became a second father to young Pepin. Ildeprand succeeded him in 736, A.D.

MARCELLO TEGLIANO, 712, A.D.

Doge of Venice, which republic was now beginning, even at this early period, to make no inconsiderable figure amongst nations. *Very little is known about Marcello Tegliano. He was the second doge, and in the reign of his*

successor, Ursus, the dogeship was abolished. The Venetians under Ursus assisted the Exarch of Ravenna, who had claimed their protection against Luitprand, king of Italy, by fitting out a considerable fleet; and he was again in possession of the city before Luitprand could hasten to its assistance.

GREGORY II, 713, A.D.

Bishop of Rome, refused to submit to Luitprand, king of Italy, who had formed the project of uniting all Italy under one king. But Gregory, equally ambitious, proposed otherwise, and thought it better to divide Italy into independent states, in order to increase his own power and independence. Rome had become nearly independent of the eastern emperors, whose authority was little more than nominal, and Gregory had given great offence to Leo, the Isaurien, by refusing to enforce his commands respecting the destruction of images. The Exarch of Ravenna was ordered, either to procure his assassination, or to send him in chains to Rome. All Italy rose to arms except Naples; the people, by the advice of Gregory, withdrew their allegiance from so profane a prince, and transferred it to himself. Thus arose the great power which the succeeding Popes afterwards acquired, and founded their authority on the surest foundation,—the free election of the people. St. Boniface, a zealous monk and an Englishman, travelled all over Europe at this period, everywhere exhorting the people to embrace Christianity and abjure idolatry. His real name was Winfred, and he was, on account of his great zeal, made a bishop and legate by Gregory II. Mentz was the See of this bishop, who founded monasteries as places of refuge and peaceful asylums during this stormy period. St. Boniface cut down the *Donnereich* or oak of thunder at Geismar, near Hesse, and was put to death by the Frisii who looked upon him as a deceitful Frank.

LEO THE ISAURIEN, 712, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, was brave and warlike, and engaged in continual warfare with the Caliphs of Arabia. He defended the empire and Constantinople for two years against their attacks. He greatly offended his Italian subjects by insisting upon the destruction of images and pictures, forbidding them as objects of worship. Gregory II excited the people to rebellion, who murdered the Exarch of Ravenna, and slaughtered the Iconoclasts, or image breakers.

CALIPH WALID, 705, A.D.

Caliph of Arabia, succeeded Abdalamata, under whose sway Spain was conquered by the force of the Mussulman arms. Invited by Count Julian to enter Spain, a small body of troops passed into the country and were received by Julian, at his castle near Algeziras. Taric, the Arab chief, soon followed with a body of 5000 Moslems, and defeated the Gothic commander. Roderic, then the Gothic monarch in Spain, fought with the most desperate bravery, but was defeated, and the whole country subdued. Musa, another Arab general, completed the entire subjection of Spain, which afterwards submitted to the rule of the Caliphs of Bagdad.

CHAPTER VII.

800, A.D.

BRITAIN, governed by	EGBERT.
SCOTLAND.....	AYCHA IV.
FRANCE	CHARLEMAGNE.
SPAIN	ALFONSO II.
ITALY	BERNARD.
ROME	LEO III.
VENICE	A. PARTICIPAZIO.
GERMANY	WITIKIND.
DANES	GODFREY.
POLAND	LESKO II.
CONSTANTINOPLE.....	NICEPHOROUS.
PERSIA.....	} governed by HAROUN AL RASCHID.
ARABIA.....	
EGYPT	
AFRICA.....	

800—836—All contemporary with Egbert.

EGBERT, 800, A.D.

KING of Wessex, was a prince of eminent abilities, and profound experience. By his valor and prudence he succeeded in uniting the several petty kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy, and was acknowledged as eighth Bretwalda, or Emperor of all Britain. He received his education at the court of Charlemagne, and was much respected by that celebrated monarch, in whose armies he had held very considerable command, and fought with great success against the Normans and other enemies of the empire. Being the last descendant of Cerdic, one of the earliest Saxon chiefs who had landed on the shores of Britain, he was eagerly received by the people, ready to transfer their allegiance to a prince, who, by his birth and talents, equally merited the high dignity to which he aspired. The Danes, or North-men, committed incessant ravages in Britain, devastating with fire and sword every part of the Island wherever they could gain a footing, and during the latter period of Egbert's reign, joined by the Britons, or Wilsic-men, of Devon, were exceedingly troublesome. Egbert, however, defeated them successfully, and died soon after; his son Ethelwolf succeeded him, the father of the celebrated king Alfred. Several eminent men lived in Britain at this period, amongst whom may be named, Offa, king of Mercia, and the enlightened Alcuin, a Saxon Monk, who, being deeply versed in the sciences, had the honor of instructing that great monarch, though surrounded by all the learned men of Christendom: his numerous letters and writings are still extant. Alcuin is represented as possessing an intellect of the highest order, sound, and comprehensive, and was not only the spiritual guide of

Charlemagne, but directed the most important affairs, both temporal and ecclesiastical, of his kingdom.

ACYHA IV, 800, A.D.

King of the Scots, married Ungaria, sister of Ungus, King of the Picts. The eastern and western shores of Scotland, then called Caledonia, were inhabited by two distinct tribes, called Picts and Scots, each governed by its own sovereign or chief. They were united under Kenneth, the grandson of Ungaria, who joined in his person the crowns of the two nations, and the country, thus united, was for the first time called Scotland.

CHARLEMAGNE, 768, A.D.

Emperor of the West, succeeded his father, Pepin, (son of the famous Charles Martel) on the throne of France, was the first of the German Cæsars, and the most renowned of all the Frankish monarchs. His illustrious genius shone forth in the midst of barbarism, and his renown, as a conqueror and wise legislator, extended all over Europe, and even into Asia. His grand and brilliant reign completely changed the aspect of Europe, and he successfully united into one empire all the different States of Germany. Very early in life he had married Desiderata, daughter of Desiderius, king of Lombardy, and afterwards divorced her, which so deeply offended her father that he created disturbances in France, and Charlemagne, in return, defeated Desiderius and put an end to the kingdom of Lombardy, after it had subsisted for nearly 226 years. He conquered the Saxons, and subdued the Huns; assisted and patronised the Christian princes of Spain, and extended his kingdom over the low countries and most of the continent of Italy. From the Ebro to the Raab, from Benevento to the Eyder, every German race, save the English and Scandinavians, were for the first time united under one monarch. His friendship was highly valued by the famous Haroun-al-Raschid,

Caliph of Arabia, who, soon after his accession, sent an embassy of compliment with many gifts, amongst which was a striking clock, the first ever seen in that kingdom. Yet in the midst of conquest Charles found time for literature, and the direction of the internal policy of his vast empire. He formed a code of laws, and instituted an academy of science, at the head of which he placed the learned Alcuin, a Saxon monk. He founded many schools for the diffusion of useful knowledge among the people, and caused a grammar of the German language to be written. He greatly encouraged learning, trade, commerce, and agriculture. He was crowned Emperor of the Romans by Leo III with great solemnity at Rome, and hailed by the people as Charles Augustus, crowned by God, great and "pacific Cæsar." He is said to have sued for the hand of the Empress Irene, of Constantinople, in hopes of obtaining the imperial throne. Charlemagne was married five times, and had besides five mistresses. His daughters were extremely beautiful, and Eginhart, his secretary, and afterwards his historian, was deeply enamoured of Emma, the second, and permitted to marry her. In person Charlemagne was most remarkable—seven feet in height, with an arm as irresistible as his genius; his brow was open, and bore the impress of majesty and wisdom; and his eye, so piercing, that all men quailed beneath its glance. His ponderous sword had his great seal affixed to it, and his crown, which is gigantic, is still preserved at Vienna. His tomb is at Aix-la-Chapelle, in which he sits, as on the throne, in his imperial robes. He was held in such veneration and love by the people, that he was canonized after his death, and pilgrimages made to his shrine. He died in 814, A.D., and Louis, his third son, succeeded him, being the only one of three who survived him. The famous Roland the Brave, the hero of romance, and nephew of Charlemagne, fell at the battle of Roncevaux. The celebrated song of Roland long continued to be sung when the Franks marched to battle, but is now unfortunately lost.

ALFONSO III, 791, A.D.

King of Castile, surnamed the Chaste, succeeded Bermudo II, and removed the seat of government from Pravia to Oviedo. Abderrahman II continued to hold his magnificent court at Cordova, and during his reign the Christians of Asturias extended their conquests, and the Catalonians emancipated themselves from the Musulman yoke. Abderrahman built a splendid mosque at Cordova, which still stands as a magnificent monument of that enlightened people. Cordova was the Moorish capital of Spain, and continued the seat of the arts and sciences, particularly of astronomy and medicine, when all Europe beside was buried in barbarism and darkness.

BERNARD, 812, A.D.

King of Italy, was the grandson of Charlemagne, who had entrusted him with the government of that country on the death of his father, Pepin. Louis, his uncle, who succeeded Charlemagne in the empire, had no sooner mounted the throne, than he menaced Bernard, who at first felt inclined to rebel, and prepared to levy troops and oppose his uncle. He immediately laid down his arms and submitted, on the assurance of the Empress Ermengarde, that he should be pardoned and receive a safe conduct from Louis. Accordingly he came to Châlons, to render homage to his uncle, who, instead of pardoning him, caused his eyes to be torn from their sockets in so dreadful a manner, that he lived but a few days after his barbarous punishment.

LEO III, 795, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded Adrian I on the Papal throne. Being attacked and severely wounded by some of the relations of the late Pope, he fled to Paderborn to sue for aid and protection from Charlemagne, who treated him with great respect, and sent him back with an im-

mense retinue, and soon after visited him to inquire into his affairs. During the stay of Leo, at Paderborn, he had a long and earnest conference with Charlemagne respecting the restoration of the empire of Rome, and at length it was settled between them that Leo should crown Charlemagne Emperor of the Romans in the sacred church of St. Peter's, in return for the aid rendered to him by that monarch. This took place in the midst of great festivities in 800, A.D., on Christmas Day. He was succeeded by Stephen V.

ANGELO PARTICIPAZIO, 809, A.D.

Doge of Venice, and the heroic saviour of his country, obtained this high dignity as a just reward. In this early stage of the Republic, and after one of the many struggles which too often occurred between the prince and the people, the state was attacked by Pepin, the son of Charlemagne, and at that time king of Lombardy, or Italy. Following the advice of Angelo, the people set fire to the vessels of Pepin, and obliged him to retire. Angelo actively engaged himself in giving security to the capital which was fast rising into notice; he connected the Rialto by bridges to the sixty small islets which surrounded it; built a cathedral and a ducal palace on the site which they still occupy, and called the new capital Venice—which in after times claimed an eminent station among the cities of Europe.

WITIKIND, 780, A.D.

A Saxon chief, most deservedly celebrated, who by his noble and disinterested exertions, repeatedly aroused the sinking valor of his countrymen, whom he commanded in the Saxon wars with Charlemagne. They repaid his heroic conduct by the most devoted zeal and attachment to his person; battle succeeded battle, and notwithstanding incessant defeats, Witikind recommenced the struggle for liberty. He led on the Saxons in defence of their

country, undismayed by the desolation, carnage, and flames which marked the track of Charlemagne, whose better fortune triumphed in the end, and the Saxons were completely defeated. Finding further resistance fruitless, the noble Witikind determined to surrender his arms and embrace Christianity. With implicit confidence in the honour of his conqueror, he sought Charlemagne at Attigny, in France, where he received baptism, and ever after remained a firm and faithful ally, and true to his engagements, but was never able to induce his adherents to follow his example. On the complete reduction of their country they retired into the north of Europe, bearing the most inveterate hatred to the French nation, their dominion, and their religion. Germany then fell under the sway of Charlemagne.

GODFREY, 800, A.D.

King or chieftain of the Danes, a prince of consummate valor and heroic courage. He menaced Charlemagne, who considered him the most formidable enemy that he had ever encountered, and whom he repulsed with the greatest difficulty. During the Saxon wars, Gottfried both protected and sheltered Witikind. He constructed a great wall and moat around the Danish Peninsula called the Danewick, which he thus separated from Germany, and which had but one outlet. Having secured his own kingdom he prepared to invade Friesland, to which country he sailed with a fleet of two hundred ships, and threatened Aix-la-Chapelle, the capital of the empire. Charlemagne in great consternation summoned the *arriere ban*, and took the field in person; but death put an end to Gottfried's intended invasion, or he would most probably have put an end to the empire of the Franks. He was assassinated by one of his followers for his tyranny, and his army returned to Denmark.

LESKO II, 804, A.D.

Duke of Poland, to which exalted dignity he was raised

from low extraction. His mind was of superior order, and his good sense made him ever mindful of his lowly fortune; not to forget his humble origin he preserved with great care the clothes which he had worn in other days. His people loved and venerated him for his many virtues, especially for his strict impartiality, rigid justice, and temperance, and he repaid their affection by zealously promoting their interests, and studying their welfare. Lesko III succeeded him in 810, A.D.

NICEPHOROUS, 800, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, and one of the most execrable tyrants that ever lived. He dethroned and imprisoned the empress Irene who proposed marriage to Charlemagne to prevent him from attacking her Italian dominions. She was a most artful and ambitious princess, and governed for her infant son Constantine VI; she re-established the worship of images, murdered her son, and reigned alone, the first sole regnant empress. But the bold and daring Nicephorous, deprived her of her ill acquired power, and shut her up in prison. He in his turn was well punished for his many crimes. The Bulgarians, a ferocious race, seized him, beheaded and mutilated him in a shocking manner: they cut off his arms, threw his body to the dogs, and made his skull into a drinking cup.

HAROUN-AL-RASCHID, 786, A.D.

Caliph of Bagdad, commander of the Faithful, surnamed the Just, succeeded his father Mohadi, and was renowned in history and tale, in the east and in the west. He invaded the eastern empire no less than eight times, and forced the haughty emperor Nicephorous to pay him tribute, and conclude a most disgraceful peace, which Haroun-al-Raschid dictated to him from the heights of Scutari, within sight of the imperial palace. Haroun very highly esteemed Charlemagne, and ceded to him, it is

affirmed, the lordship of Jerusalem, whither numberless Christians flocked to pay their devotions. The Arabs were then superior to all other nations in their knowledge of the arts, either liberal or mechanical, and Haroun-al-Raschid exerted himself to enlighten and polish his people. He extended his conquests over Persia, Syria, and Arabia, all of which countries he wrested from the eastern empire, and then governed by his own lieutenants, or viceroys. At his death his three sons disputed for the throne, but Al-Mamoon the son of an inferior slave, obtained it to the exclusion of the issue of the high-born and haughty sultana Zobeide. The slaughter of the Barmecides, a princely and guiltless race, must ever stain the memory of this martial sovereign.

CHAPTER VIII.

871, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	ALFRED.
SCOTLAND	GREGORY.
FRANCE	CHARLES THE BALD.
SPAIN	ALPHONSO III.
ITALY	CHARLES THE BALD.
ROME	JOHN VIII.
VENICE	G. PARTICIPAZIO.
GERMANY	CHARLES THE THICK.
POLAND	ZUMOUIT.
DANES	GUTHRUM
NORWAY	HARALD.
SWEDEN	BIOEN.
RUSSIA	RURIC.
CONSTANTINOPLE	LEO, PHILOSOPHER.
ARABIA AND SYRIA	MOSTEYOO.
PERSIA	YACOOB-LEN LEIS.
AFRICA	MAHADEE.

871—901—All contemporary with Alfred.



ALFRED, 871, A.D.

KING of Britain, most deservedly styled the Great, and one of the best of princes. He was the youngest and most beloved of all the children of Ethelwulf and Osburga, the daughter of the noble Oslac. His father very early perceiving his great capacity, and extremely desirous of securing the succession in his favor, sent him to Rome to be consecrated by Pope Leo, who anointed him with the holy oil as king. At his accession he found the kingdom a prey to the Danes, whose incessant ravages had reduced it to great extremities. In order to rid his country of these formidable enemies, Alfred underwent many hardships and great dangers. He, however, defeated them in the end, and greatly conciliated these powerful enemies, and converted them into friends. He permitted Guthrum their prince, and all who desired it, to settle in East Anglia, on condition that they should embrace Christianity. Guthrum most readily complied, and Alfred stood sponsor for him at the font; he continued peaceful and friendly towards his god-father during the rest of his life. Alfred fortified his kingdom, stationed one hundred and twenty armed vessels upon the coast, and thus laid the foundation of the English Navy. England was divided into counties; trial by jury instituted, and a new code of laws framed by Alfred, which is generally supposed to be the origin of our common law. The great patron of learning, he naturally sought its advancement; he founded the University of Oxford, and invited to his court the most learned men of the time. Thus Grimbault, an erudite Gaul, settled in England, and also Johannes Scotus, a great philosopher, who had visited Athens, and passed many years of deep study in Asia. He was master of the Greek, Hebrew, Syraic, Chaldean, and Arabic languages, at the time, too, when scarcely any person in western Christendom knew more than the Greek

alphabet. Alfred labored most assiduously to enlighten his subjects, and translated, himself, into the Saxon tongue, the histories of Bede, and Orosius, a Spaniard; also the consolations of the unfortunate Boëthius, with a variety of poems, fables, and stories, to lead the uninstructed mind to the love of learning. He indeed loved his people, and considered no sacrifice too great for their benefit; he extended also his charity and love to those in distress in distant countries. He learnt by some means that the Christian Syrians were in deep distress, and he determined to send Bishop Sherburn, whose name was Swithelm, to give them aid. They were settled in India, on the coast of Malabar, and other parts; and so early had they arrived, that how or in what way no one could say. Enough that they required help; and though long and wearisome as the journey must have been in those days, Swithelm not only carried safely his kind master's presents, but returned with gems and spices which the Hindo-Syrians had sent to Alfred as tokens of gratitude. Yet with all this unceasing activity for the welfare of his people, Alfred himself enjoyed but little ease, and still less rest; disease in the most excruciating form tormented him with fearful pangs, and caused intense agony; nor could the wisest of his "leeches" or the rarest medical skill, relieve the racking torture which he often endured. But Alfred never relaxed; he stood out a noble, upright, self-denying, and self-subdued character; and if "heaven's hallowed image was stamped upon his face," heaven's holy law seems to have been equally stamped upon his heart; "the darling of the English, the friend of the widow and the fatherless," he reigned the beloved of all hearts. Phlegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Asser his affectionate friend and biographer, assisted him in his labors. His death, in 901, A.D. terminated his glorious reign. He was succeeded by his son Edwin the elder, and left a daughter called Ethelfleda, or the "Lady," Queen of Mercia, a woman of great spirit and valor, as wise as she was brave. She governed the

people with vigor, fortified the towns, and gained great renown at the battle of Breacanmere, where she captured the wife of a British king. She is denominated by the monks the "Bold Virago," and her life was full of romance and enterprise. She left a daughter Elfwina, the heiress of all her dominions, who was taken captive by her uncle, Edwin the elder.

GREGORY, 871, A.D.

King of Scotland, deservedly styled the Great, was brave and warlike. Immediately on his accession, he marched against the Picts, who, joined by the Danes, were routed and driven into the north of England. He next crossed over to Dublin, to assist Donach, an Irish prince, whose subjects had rebelled. Having restored peace, and placed garrisons in the strongest fortresses, he returned to Scotland, and died in 892, A.D. Donald III. succeeded him.

CHARLES THE BALD, 843, A.D.

King of France, the son of Louis the Debonair and Judith or Jutta his second wife, a prince of no great merit, inheriting the weakness of his father, with the restlessness of his mother. He entered into a treaty with his brothers, and agreed to retain Neustria and Aquitaine, whilst Lothaire was to possess Italy and the imperial dignity, and all the countries between the Rhone and the Alps, the Rhine and the Meuse. Louis, styled the German, had all the provinces on the other side of the Rhone. On the death of Lothaire, Charles seized the crown imperial of Italy, which he retained in spite of the menaces of Pope Adrian, and, on the demise of Louis the German, attempted to take possession of part of Lorraine, but was prevented by the strict unity of his brothers. The Normans, or Danes, devastated France at this time, carrying fire and sword even up to the gates of Paris. Carloman, the nephew of Charles, asserted his

claim to the imperial crown of Italy, in right of his father Lothaire, and Charles advanced to meet and oppose him ; but his nobles betrayed him, and he expired in a miserable cottage on Mount Cenis. He was succeeded by Louis the Stammerer, in 877, A.D.

ALPHONSO III, 866, A.D.

King of Asturias, Leon, and Castile, surnamed the Great. His reign was a continued scene of revolts and conspiracies. He resigned the crown in favor of his son, and even fought valiantly under his command. His piety was remarkable, and his death, in 910, A.D., was deeply lamented by all ranks. The Narvarese at this time elected Garcia king, who met death whilst fighting valiantly against the Arabs, in 891, A.D.

JOHN VIII, 871, A.D.

A most infamous Pope of Rome—in reality, a depraved and worthless woman, supposed to be a native of Germany, called Jutta, or Gerberga, and several other names. The church, at this epoch, was marked by vice and insolence in its rise to power, and by the steady aim of the popes at acquiring universal dominion. Jutta lived in Ingelheim, and her father, a man of great learning, gave her a careful and excellent education. Young and imaginative, she became ardently attached to a monk at Fulda, and in order to overcome the impediments in her way, she assumed the habit of a man, took the vow of celibacy, and joined him in his seclusion. Together they went to Greece ; sojourned for some time at Athens, and finally settled there, when Jutta gave public lectures and taught openly. Not long after, death deprived her of her companion, when being left alone, she exerted her talents, gradually attained to one dignity after another, until at length she was elected to the papal chair by the title of John VIII. In this exalted station she still pursued her dissolute course, and again sought another lover, and

when on the eve of becoming a mother, an angel, it is said, appeared to her, and promised her forgiveness if she would publicly confess her crimes. Jutta complied, and the child was born during a great and solemn procession of the people. John VIII. favored the pretensions of Charles the Bald to the imperial dignity, for reasons of policy, and actually made him a present of the crown on his crossing the Alps at the head of an army. He summoned an assembly of bishops, abbots, and Italian nobles to confirm his grant and accept Charles for their lord and protector. He was succeeded by Adrian IV.

GIOVANNI PARTICIPAZIO, 871, A.D.

Doge of Venice, was deposed, but restored after a few years; no event of any importance occurred in the history of Venice during his reign.

CHARLES THE THICK, 882, A.D.

Emperor of Germany, was the youngest son of Louis the German, and inherited on the death of his brother Louis the younger, all the German possessions, and in 884 all France, in lieu of Charles the Simple, who from imbecility was incapable of governing. He was good-natured and indolent, and sought to restore the empire as it existed in the time of Charlemagne. Headed by Gottfried, the Normans renewed their depredations, and laid waste the Rhine country; wherever they came devastation ensued, and entering Aix-la-Chapelle, they converted the magnificent palace of Charlemagne into a stable. Gottfried was assassinated it seems by the treachery of Charles, who invited him to a conference and then caused him to be murdered, and on taking prisoner his brother-in-law, Hugo, he put out his eyes. The Normans, enraged at these cruelties, now poured into every part of the empire, rushed up the Seine, and reached Paris, which they besieged for many months, and at length forced Charles to agree to a disgraceful treaty of peace. Charles was weak,

claim to the imperial crown of Italy, in right of his father Lothaire, and Charles advanced to meet and oppose him ; but his nobles betrayed him, and he expired in a miserable cottage on Mount Cenis. He was succeeded by Louis the Stammerer, in 877, A.D.

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of Lindisfarne persuaded the Danes to place Guthred on their throne as sovereign. He was invested with the bracelets of gold, and other ensigns of royalty, and crowned king of Northumbria, but in vassalage to Alfred his liege lord. Like Guthrum he was faithful to his engagements with Alfred, and repaid bishop Eadred for his good services towards him by giving him, in addition to the ancient endowment of Lindisfarne, the land between the Tyne and the Tees, over which he was to possess royal dominion ; thus arose the rights of the Palatine of Durham.

HAROLD HAARFAGER, 871, A.D.

Prince of Norway, and the descendant of a Gothic king. He united all the petty kingdoms or provinces into which Norway was divided, and became sole king. Like all the chiefs of the Scandinavian countries, he was fonder of roving over the seas than advancing cultivation, or of improving the condition of his people. Harold, however, greatly raised the character of the nation, without deteriorating from its warlike pretensions. Somewhere about this time the island of Iceland was discovered by the crew of a vessel which had been driven out of its course, and at the very moment too when Hecla was sending forth its flames in awful majesty. Ingolf soon after settled on the Island and enacted many useful laws ; and a Saxon priest called Frederick, preached Christianity there in 981, A.D. The Norwegians lay claim to the discovery of America nearly five centuries earlier than Columbus ; they discovered Greenland, so named by them from its noble forests, and the excessive verdure of the land. They were a bold and hardy race, great navigators, and for ever sailing about and exploring countries in quest of discovery and booty. In this way they landed on the coast of a far country to the south-west of Iceland, abounding with vines growing wildly and luxuriantly, and on this account they named it Winland, and frequently visited the place, always returning laden with a bountiful cargo. This country must have been no doubt part of the continent of North

America, and these rovers or pirates had, in all probability, some kind of compass to direct their course, as they fearlessly roamed the open sea, long before any other nation ventured beyond the coasts. They taught their art to other people, it is evident, for most of the nautical terms now in use are derived from the German. Harold died in 934, A.D., and was succeeded by his son Eric.

BIORN, 860, A.D.

King of Sweden, supposed to have reigned about this epoch. During his government the Swedes were very considerably enlightened, and made great progress in civilization and the peaceful arts. Biorn introduced Christianity, and prevailed upon his people to embrace its doctrines. At the close of this century, Olaus, or Olaf II, conquered Denmark.

RURIC, 864, A.D.

The first duke or king of Russia; a fierce and warlike chief of a body of Scandinavians, who settled in the province of Novogorod. Previous to his arrival, the country was divided among a number of petty princes, whose continual wars with each other, and their ferocity and cruelty to the people, induced them to offer the government of the country to Ruric, a celebrated Varangian. He very soon established order, and converted Novogorod into a principality; administered justice with the strictest impartiality; and compelled all the other princes to follow his example. He forced Leo the Philosopher, Emperor of Constantinople, to submit to peace on very disadvantageous terms. He died in 879, A.D., and was succeeded by his son Ighor, who removed the seat of government to Kiov.

LEO, THE PHILOSOPHER, 871, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, loved learning and greatly encouraged learned men, and promoted the arts and *sciences* by zealously patronising them. He followed the

steps of his father, Basilius, and governed the empire with vigor and ability, adopting his policy and maxims. His activity pervaded every part of the kingdom, and he left his sceptre to his infant son, Leo Porphyrogenitus, under the direction of his uncle, Alexander, and after him to his imperial mother, the Empress Zoe.

MOSTEYOO, 872, A.D.

Caliph of Arabia, which empire, at this period, was on the decline. The caliphs had been for some length of time completely at the mercy of their Turkish guards, who treated their sovereigns with every possible indignity. They chastised the caliphs with clubs, and exposed them to the scorching rays of the sun when in a state of nudity.

YACOOB-BEN-LEIS, 871, A.D.

King of Persia, and founder of the dynasty of Suffraee. He was originally the son of a pewterer, but abandoned his trade and became a robber. He was taken into the service of the Prince of Seistan, who gave him the command of an army; but he most ungratefully deserted his master, whom he took captive and sent prisoner to Bagdad. For this important service he obtained the government of that city, and by degrees possessed himself of Korassan, and nearly the whole of Persia.

MAHADEE, 896, A.D.

A real or pretended descendant of Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet, who founded a state on the coast of Africa, quite independent of the caliphs of Arabia. The capital city was called Mahadiah, and was built upon a peninsula jutting out into the sea. He made many conquests, and annexed the conquered states to his own territories. He defeated the Aglabites and the Edrisites, kingdoms contiguous to Mahadiah.

CHAPTER IX.

925, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	ATHELSTANE.
SCOTLAND	CONSTANTINE.
FRANCE	LOUIS D'OUTREMER.
SPAIN	RAMIRO II.
ITALY	HUGH.
ROME	JOHN XI.
VENICE	CANDIANO II.
GERMANY	HENRY I.
DANES, Normandy	ROLLO.
POLAND	ZEMOMYSL.
NORWAY	HACO.
DENMARK	GORM THE GRIM.
SWEDEN	ALSTAN.
RUSSIA	IGHOR I.
CONSTANTINOPLE	{ CONSTANTINE PORPHYROGENITUS.
ARABIA	MOKTADER.
PERSIA	ALI BUYHAH.
EGYPT	AKHSHEED.

925—941—All contemporary with Athelstane.

ATHELSTANE, 925, A.D.

KING of Wessex, the son of Edward the Elder, called Athel-stane, or noble stone, from his beauty. At a very early age his grandfather Alfred ennobled him, and, from his superior sense and talents, directed Edward to nominate him as his successor. He was crowned with great pomp and splendor at Winchester, and as a king held a prominent position amongst the European sovereigns. His friendship and alliance were eagerly sought by the continental princes, the sons of whom were in several instances entrusted to his care for education. On his accession several conspiracies arose, as some of the great vassals of the crown felt very much inclined to throw off their allegiance. Anlaf the Dane conspired with the Scots and the British king, Edwall, and, with a fleet of six hundred and twenty vessels, entered the mouth of the Humber. Athelstane endeavored, by negotiations, to gain time, but continued his march and took the Dane by surprise. It was Anlaf who imitated the great Alfred, and entered the camp of Athelstane in the disguise of a minstrel, but was foiled in his attempt to surprise and burn the tent in which he imagined to find the king. Athelstane completely defeated these marauders and all his other enemies, and was acknowledged supreme lord without contest, and his glorious deeds reached even into distant lands. His distinguished reputation caused several foreign powers to demand and obtain his sisters in marriage. One of these noble ladies married Otho of Germany, and another, called Edgiva, espoused Charles the Simple, king of France. Hugh Capet most assiduously sought his friendship and a sister in marriage, and for that purpose came to London, bringing with him many

splendid gifts, amongst them the sword of Constantine and the lance of Charlemagne. Haco, the youthful prince of Amoricæ, was educated in the English Court, and placed upon his throne by the power of Athelstane. He made several excellent laws, and desired exceedingly the welfare and freedom of his people. His great popularity arose from his noble and charitable disposition; his royal manors were each charged with an annual bequest in favor of the destitute and wretched; his stewards were to redeem from thralldom every year one slave, for this reason, that it was customary to fine criminals for certain offences as now, and when unable to pay the sum adjudged, they were sold as slaves; but by the beneficence of the charitable Athelstane, one, at least, yearly, was redeemed. Dunstan, the celebrated monk, lived in this and the two succeeding reigns. Edmund the Atheling succeeded his brother Athelstane, at the age of eighteen, 941, A.D.

CONSTANTINE, 903, A.D.

King of the Scots, joined the Northumbrian Danes against Athelstane, but his efforts to throw off his allegiance were frustrated. The king advanced to Caithness, plundered the coasts with his fleet, and compelled Constantine to surrender his crown, which was returned to him only on the conditions of vassalage. His son was delivered up as a hostage for the continuation of his good conduct, and peace thus restored, Constantine returned to his dominions. He died in 952, A.D.

LOUIS D'OUTREMER, 936, A.D.

King of France, the son of Charles the Simple and Edgiva the sister of Athelstane, who exerted himself to place his nephew on the throne of France. Louis having been educated in England was not much acquainted with the affairs of his country and kingdom, and was never cordially liked by his people. Athelstane, however, upheld his

nephew, and the great and powerful monarch of England was his friend during his life. The celebrated Hugh Capet, mayor of the palace, and styled "Rex Francorum" possessed all real power, contended with Louis, who was finally necessitated to yield to his vassal and give him the country of Leon.

RAMIRO II, 938, A.D.

King of Leon, in Spain, who succeeded Alfonso IV, was a renowned Spanish hero, during whose reign the church of St. James was considerably enriched. He fought the famous battle of Simancas against the Moors, in which they were reported to have lost 30,000 men. Garcia II, reigned in Navarre on the resignation of his brother Sancho I, who had retired into a monastery. He lost the battle of Junquera, and died in 970.

HUGH, 926, A.D.

Count of Provence, laid claim to, and seized upon the crown of Italy, which at this period was the scene of contention and bloodshed; he forced Rudolf its rightful prince, to resign the kingdom, and expelled the unhappy monarch out of Italy. He governed however with such severity, that the nobles revolted, and invited Berenger, marquis of Ivrea, to free them from his tyranny, who forced Hugh to take refuge in Provence, where he died in 931.

JOHN XI, 931, A.D.

Pope of Rome, generally supposed to be the son of Sergius III and Marozia, a patrician lady of Rome. For nearly half a century she and her equally infamous mother, Theodora, distracted the city by their intrigues, as well as by their influence in the opposing factions which at that time prevailed in Rome, and elevated or displaced, according to their will, their lovers to the papal throne. He died suddenly.

CANDIANO II, 930, A.D.

Doge of Venice, during whose reign occurred a most romantic incident, which was commemorated for a length of time by an annual procession of Venetian women on the eve of the purification of the Virgin, and by the Doge going in state, with great solemnity, to the church of Sta. Maria Ferosa. It was the custom among the chief families in Venice to celebrate their marriages publicly, and many at one time. On this occasion the bridal procession, bearing the rich ornaments and nuptial gifts of the betrothed virgins, had scarcely entered the cathedral when the pirates of Istria, who had long marked this peaceful train, suddenly stormed the gates, and not only carried away the costly treasure, but with it the weeping brides. Candiano hastily assembled the few galleys in the harbour, overtook the ravishers before they could extricate themselves from the Lagune, and attacked them so furiously that not an Istriote remained alive. The terrified maidens were restored to their homes and to their husbands, and Candiano received the thanks and blessings of all.

HENRY I, 919, A.D.

Emperor of Germany, surnamed the Fowler, was elected as his successor by the late emperor, Conrad, who on his death-bed charged his brother Eberhard to deliver the crown to Henry (who was his enemy) with his own hands, saying that he alone was fit to meet the exigencies of the kingdom. Henry was one of the greatest princes of the times in which he lived; he was wise and learned; his mind, replete with superior intelligence, beamed from his commanding and penetrating eye; while his lofty stature and majestic step attracted popular favor. He was the first of the Saxon line, and was proclaimed king at Fritzlar, by a majority of votes. He subdued Lorraine, defeated the Hungarians, whose chief he captured, and afterwards restored to liberty, and established peace

throughout the empire. He then turned his attention to the erection of forts, and fortified cities in important provinces of the empire for its better protection against future invasions. Henry was well versed in every knightly art. He instituted a chivalric institution, the Tournament, which in great measure gave a new character to the age. Henry had received invitations from the Pope and citizens to visit Italy, whither he fully intended to go at the head of his army, especially as the holy father had offered him the holy unction, with the title of Augustus; but in the midst of preparation he was seized with apoplexy, and died at Manleben in 936 A.D., and was buried at Guedlinburg, his favourite residence. His son Otto succeeded him.

ROLLO, 912, A.D.

Chieftain of the Danes or Northmen, at this time the terror of all Christendom. His frequent depredations caused Charles the Simple to offer him his daughter in marriage, and part of Neustria, provided he would embrace the Christian religion. He hoped by this means to free himself from so formidable an enemy, and convert him into a friend and ally. Rollo assented to Charles's proposition, but would only do homage for his crown by deputy, himself would bow to no man. He legislated with much prudence and wisdom, and was a prince of great valor and renown. The name of Normandy was given to his kingdom in honor of its new inhabitants, who soon felt the good effects of his wise and equitable administration.

ZERMOMYSL, 921, A.D.

Duke of Poland, the son and successor of Lesko IV. His pacific disposition led him to occupy himself more with the internal regulation and polity of his kingdom, than with its aggrandizement by conquest. He governed his people with vigor and activity, and left war and arms to those sovereigns who found delight therein.

HACO, 936, A.D.

King of Norway, and brother of Eric, sons of Harold Haarfager. He was called to the throne in lieu of Eric, who was a tyrant and odious to his people. Haco had been educated, and was then residing at the court of Athelstane, King of Britain, and at the invitation of the nobles went to Norway, and took the pledge required of him, to abolish feudal laws, and restore allodial tenure. He was proclaimed King, and Eric seeing his crown for ever lost, collected a fleet and sailed for the Orkney Isles, where he could easily assail the coasts of Scotland and Northumbria.

GORM, 931, A.D.

King of Denmark, called Gorm the Grim; little is known about him, further than that he persecuted the Christians. Otto, Emperor of Germany, defeated him, when he thought secretly to invade the empire, and obliged him to abolish the horrid national sacrifice, in which ninety-nine men were offered to the pagan gods.

ALSTAN, OR ARSALL, 936, A.D.

King of Sweden, of whom nothing certain is known. He was the brother of Ingo the Pious, who was murdered by some malcontents for his Christian zeal. Unno, bishop of Bremen, had succeeded a few years previously in completely eradicating Paganism, and was followed by other pious missionaries, who visited Sweden for that purpose.

IGHOR I, 913, A.D.

Duke of Russia, the son of Ruric, was a cruel, vicious, and ambitious prince. He raised an immense army to attack Constantinople, and on his way committed the most savage cruelties. He was defeated with great slaughter, and the Russians pursued to their ships, which were burnt and sunk by command of the Greek emperor. Ighor was killed by an ambuscade in the country of the Drevilians, a people whom his extortions had rendered desperate. He left a son called Swatoslaf, a minor, with his mother Olga as *regent*.

CONSTANTINE PORPHYROGENITUS, 912, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, the son of Leo the Philosopher. During his reign there was some little improvement in the affairs of the empire ; he devoted his attention to the cultivation of letters and to the sciences, and fully merits the eulogiums bestowed upon him. His scientific taste led him to patronize it in others, so that men of the first rank taught geometry, philosophy, and rhetoric, at his court. Constantine was poisoned by his son Romanus.

MOKTADER, 920, A.D.

Caliph of Arabia, during whose reign the Turkish guards had become past all endurance, and to rid himself of such troublesome people, he stationed them as his best troops on the different frontiers of his kingdom. A few years previous to Moktader, a Caliph called Motadat displayed his gallantry in a remarkable manner. He had married the daughter of an Egyptian governor, Cotr-en-neda, or Dew-drop, and on her journey to Bagdat, he caused to be ready for her reception every evening a magnificent tent, luxuriously furnished and replete with every elegance which love and gallantry could devise, so that she might fancy herself in the palace of her father, which she had so lately quitted.

ALI BUYAH, 930, A.D.

The son of a Persian fisherman, who rose to high military command. He defeated Yacoot, governor of Ispahan, and made himself master of Fars, Irak, and several other places. Ali forced the Caliph of Bagdat to confer on his son the government of the provinces which he had conquered, and to receive his brother as grand vizier.

AKHSHEED, 934, A.D.

A renowned Turk, who separated Egypt entirely from the government of the Caliphs of Arabia.

CHAPTER X.

958, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by.....	EDGAR.
SCOTLAND	KENNETH III.
FRANCE.....	LOTHAR.
SPAIN	SANCHO I.
ITALY	BERENGER II.
ROME	JOHN XII.
VENICE	PIETRO CANDIANO IV.
GERMANY	OTTO I.
NORMANDY	
POLAND	MISEKO.
NORWAY	HACO. See 925.
SWEDEN	
DENMARK	HAROLD BLAATAND.
RUSSIA	OLGA.
CONSTANTINOPLE ...	NICEPHORUS PHOCUS.
PERSIA	AZED-E-DOWLD.
AFRICA	MOEZ-LADIN-ALLAH.

598—974.—All contemporary with Edgar.

EDGAR, 958, A.D.

KING of Wessex, called the "Pacific," possessed a greater extent of dominion and power than any other Anglo-Saxon Bretwalda. Dunstan, the monk, had been the means of placing Edgar on the throne, and he permitted himself to be entirely guided by his counsels, assisted by Oswald, a Dane, and Athelwald, Bishop of Winchester, all men of undoubted talent, and who ably and honestly executed their duties. During the reign of Edgar no enemy molested the country; he sedulously attended to the policy of his kingdom, and as supreme judge of his people, made progresses frequently to redress abuses with which inferior courts could not meddle. The fullest obedience, such as no sovereign ever exacted before, was paid to Edgar by the great vassals of the crown, whom he summoned to meet him at Chester; and, at the head of a fleet, in number amounting to five thousand vessels, prepared with this mighty armament to receive their homage as liege lord. After a splendid feast, Edgar, the Basileus, was rowed, it is said, by the princes (himself acting as steersman), up the Dee to the monastery of St. John, where he wished to hear mass. This triumph was Edgar's alone; he reigned supreme in Britain, and his great wisdom obtained for him various appellations, "the Cyrus; the Romulus of Britain," &c. But the great secret lay in his uniform policy, by which he was enabled to overcome difficulties which other sovereigns, of greater capacities even, had found insurmountable. Edgar was subservient to the monks, who lauded him with great praise; yet in more than one instance he openly violated both religion and the laws. He was passionately attached to beauty, and carried away forcibly from her convent at Wilton, and obliged her to submit to his will, the lovely Wulfreda,

a nun, who had, it is believed, taken the veil. For this offence he was sentenced to forbear putting on his crown for seven years, a punishment very inadequate to such crimes. He, however, achieved much good for his people, and preserved the tranquillity of his kingdom, and gave great encouragement to industrious foreigners, artificers, &c., to settle in England. He also conferred a great benefit upon the kingdom by entirely clearing it of wolves, which at that time much infested it. These mischievous animals were successfully hunted into Wales, and Edgar agreed to receive three hundred wolves' heads annually in lieu of the money paid as tribute from Wales to England. Edgar was re-crowned with great solemnity at Bath, or Ake-mannes-ceastre, or the city of Aching Men, and died at the summit of his power in 974, A.D., after a reign of sixteen years, at the early age of 33, and was succeeded by his son Edward, called the Martyr, who was murdered at the instigation of the wicked but beautiful Elfrida, his mother-in-law, to make way for her own son Ethelred.

KENNETH III, 970, A.D.

King of Scotland, who relieved the people from the exactions and oppressive conduct of the nobles. The restless Danes landed at Montrose, and Kenneth hastened to oppose them; he fought with heroic bravery, but must have been defeated, had not a yeoman of the name of Hay, with his retainers, and armed only with their rustic weapons, turned the fortune of the day, and successfully routed the Danes. Hay was rewarded with the barony of Errol. Kenneth was murdered at the instigation of a lady named Fennella, whose son he had caused to be put to death in 994, A.D.

LOTHAR, 955, A.D.

King of France, was crowned by Bishop Bruno, of Cologne, the brother of Otho, Emperor of Germany. He

was succeeded by Louis V—kings only in name—as all power was exercised by Hugh Capet, mayor of the palace. This powerful duke was descended from a line of noble princes, noted for their valor in defending the kingdom from the attacks of barbarians. On the demise of Louis, he seized upon the throne, and caused himself to be crowned king at Rheims. Charles, duke of Lorraine, uncle of Louis, claimed the crown as rightful heir, but was stoutly opposed by Hugh, who on his appearing in arms to take possession of his right, defeated and took him captive. Hugh most assiduously courted the friendship of Athelstane, the powerful king of England, whose sister he asked and obtained in marriage, and was the founder of the Capetine dynasty or third race of French monarchs. He was succeeded by his son Robert.

SANCHO I, 955, A.D.

King of Spain, surnamed the Fat, succeeded his brother; was very inactive, and of small capacity. The early part of his reign was disturbed by Ordogno, son of Alphonso IV, who dethroned him, but his vicious and intemperate habits disgusted the people, and Sancho the Fat was reinstated upon the throne, who was desirous of peace and tranquillity. The Normans invaded his territories in Galicia, and committed serious depredations: and whilst Sizenand, bishop of Compostella, incited rebellion, and gave him serious cause of uneasiness, Count Gonzales openly spread revolt, and took up arms against his sovereign. Sancho, however, was victorious, but was some time after poisoned by the Count, and Castile was freed from vassalage to the crown of Leon in 967, A.D.

BERENGER II, 945, A.D.

King of Italy, usurped the throne, on the death of his cousin Lothaire. He endeavoured to force the beautiful Adelheid, widow of Lothaire, to marry his son against her

inclination, and imprisoned her in a fortress. She entreated the protection of Otho, emperor of Germany, who conquered Berenger at Pavia, but permitted him to reign as his vassal. The nobles, however, became weary of his conduct and tyranny; complained to Otho, who again deposed him, and caused himself to be crowned King of Lombardy. Berenger was imprisoned at Bamberg, where he died.

JOHN XII, 945, A.D.

Pope of Rome, was elected; at the age of twenty-three. His execrable and debauched conduct was a disgrace to humanity, and rendered his name not the least infamous amongst the very infamous Popes of the times. The candidates for the papacy at this epoch were elected from motives of policy, and through the intrigues of abandoned women. Piety was the last thing required, and unheard of vices, and dreadful crimes, were alike perpetrated with the greatest impunity. The most awful deeds were passed over and tolerated. John XII is said to have publicly drank to the health of the devil, to have given to his concubines the sacred vessels of the church, and to have violated several beautiful pilgrims who came to Rome to perform their devotions, with other crimes too heinous to be enumerated. Otho of Germany compelled him to crown him king of Rome, and afterwards deposed him, and chose Leo VIII. in his place. John was slain in an intrigue by the man whose wife he had dishonored.

PIETRO CANDIANO IV, 952, A.D.

Doge of Venice, was associated with his father, but on his death reigned alone. His government was barren of interest, though the times were not unmarked with bloodshed and intestine commotion. He was massacred, and supposed to have fallen in some popular tumult, but whether the victim of private or public jealousy is not known.

OTHO I, 930, A.D.

Emperor of Germany, deservedly called the Great, was the son of Henry, the Fowler, and chosen by the unanimous voice of the people. All ranks vied with each other in the endeavor to surround their youthful monarch with splendor and magnificence. Each of the great barons of the empire performed his office in person, and nothing could exceed the demonstrations of joy upon the occasion. He was crowned with Editha, his wife, the sister of Athelstane, king of England, with great solemnity, and most worthily maintained the dignity which he inherited from his father. The commencement of his reign was disturbed by an insurrection of the Hungarians, and by conspiracies at home, but Otho successfully defeated his enemies, and secured and extended the frontiers of his empire. Italy at this period was the scene of confusion and discord, and gave Otho an opportunity of realising the secret wishes which he had so long entertained towards that kingdom. Berenger II. had usurped the throne, and imprisoned Adelheid, the widow of the late king, in a fortress on lake Como, from which she escaped and took refuge in the castle of Canossa. She implored the aid of Otho, who speedily hastened to her relief, and crossed the Alps to Canossa, which was then closely besieged by Berenger. Otho, then a widower, defeated and obliged him to do homage for his kingdom, and the lovely Adelheia gratefully gave him her hand, and they were married at Pavia. On his return to Germany, his son Ludolf plotted with the archbishop of Mayence, and took up arms against him. Berenger made himself so obnoxious to the people that they appealed to Rome, when John XII recalled Otho into Italy. He defeated and deposed Berenger, whom he imprisoned, and caused himself to be crowned king of Lombardy. John, in his turn, disturbed the public tranquillity by creating disturbances against Otho, who again returned to Rome, compelled the

Pope to place the imperial diadem on his head with the same ceremonies as Charlemagne had received, and then deposed him and elected Leo VIII in his place. Otho caused his son to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, and soon after married him to the beautiful Theophano, the daughter of Romanus, the late emperor of Constantinople. The ceremony was performed with the greatest magnificence at Rome, where the princess, by the splendor of her attire, her extreme beauty, and covered with jewels and pearls, excited universal admiration. Important changes took place at court, which gradually caused innovations amongst the people, affected their habits and manners, and altered the true hearted German. Otho brought from Rome numerous relics, and soon after, died, at Manleben, in 973, A.D., and was interred according to his wish at Madeburg. Amongst the noted women of the age was Hedwig, the niece of Otho, and widow of the duke of Swabia. She was most beautiful and learned, and permitted to succeed her husband in the government of the dukedom, remarkable, because no woman had ever before filled any office, or held any position under the empire. She passed the days of her widowhood in retirement and study, and was famed for her piety and learning. During this reign the rich silver mines were discovered at Hartz, in 938, A.D., which greatly promoted the commercial prosperity of the empire. His son Otto II succeeded him on the throne.

MISEKO, 966, A.D.

King of Poland, a brave and energetic prince, entered into an alliance with Otho, emperor of Germany, his country being attacked by the Danes. The Graf Wichmann who joined his enemies, fell into his hands after their defeat, and after a long pursuit, tired and exhausted, he died enduring the taunts and insults of his enemies, but not before he had slain many of his pursuers. Miseko married Dobrowa, the daughter of Boleslaus, king of

Bohemia, who being a Christian, converted the Poles to that faith in 966, A.D. He founded the bishopric of Posen.

HAROLD, 948, A.D.

King of Denmark, called Blaatand, or Blue-tooth, was the son of Gorm the Grim, who severely persecuted the Christians. Harold was despotic and cruel, and made himself hated by his subjects, but favored the Christians, who during his reign considerably increased, and enjoyed comparative peace. He conquered Schleswig, and restored the Danewich, but on his attacking Otho, emperor of Germany, he was defeated, and forced to be baptized. He was murdered by a peasant, to whom his tyranny had enjoined the cruel task of endangering the life of his son to save his own. He performed it with success, but in return murdered his taskmaster, and ridded his country of a tyrant.

OLGA, 955, A.D.

Grand duchess of Russia, succeeded her husband Ighor, and governed for her young son Svatoslaf, was an energetic and undaunted princess, of masculine powers, and mind quite equal to any of the celebrated women who as queens succeeded her. She visited Constantinople, embraced Christianity, and was baptized, and most earnestly endeavored to introduce that faith at Kiov, and Novogorod. Olga greatly improved her country; she introduced order and regularity, erected schools, built bridges, and other public institutions, and laid the foundation for active progression. Svatoslaf like his father Ighor, was continually at war with the Greek emperors, whose capital they frequently assailed with their fleets and armies. The immense wealth which in that great city every where met their view they coveted, and like bold barbarians wished to take it by force. Svatoslaf was succeeded by his son Vladimir, who by the

persuasion of his grandmother, the grand duchess Olga, became a Christian, and married Anna, the sister of the beautiful Theophano, who greatly assisted in his conversion.

NICEPHORUS PHOCAS, 965, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, succeeded Romanus, and distinguished himself by valiantly opposing the enemies of the empire. The Saracens of Crete, the Persians, and Russians, harassed incessantly the kingdom. Otho I, Emperor of Germany, sent the celebrated historian Luitprand, as ambassador to the court of Constantinople, to demand in marriage the lovely Theophano for his son Otho II, but was haughtily refused by Nicephorus. He was assassinated not long after, and succeeded by John Zimices, who fought with heroic bravery against the Duke Svatoslaf of Russia, and retrieved the honor of the empire. He obliged him to surrender, but allowed him to retire on honorable terms.

AZED-E-DOWLAT, 961, A.D.

Vizier to the Caliph of Bagdat, but possessed of all real power and sovereignty, was a man of unblemished character, an able politician, and one of the noblest characters in the pages of oriental history and romance. After his death the power of the Caliph gradually declined.

MOEZ-LADEN-ALLNH, 969, A.D.

Caliph and great grandson of Mahadee, was a prince of mild and gentle disposition, and possessed of a sound judgment and keen penetration. He founded the city of Cairo (Al Cahira), which he constituted his capital, and acquired entire possession of that part of Africa. His victorious arms subdued Syria and Damascus, and afterwards Jerusalem—cities of great importance, and over whom he and his dynasty ruled for more than two hundred years.

CHAPTER XI.

1017, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by.....	CANUTE.
SCOTLAND.....	MALCOLM II.
FRANCE.....	ROBERT.
SPAIN	SANCHO II.
ITALY	ARDOUIN.
ROME	JOHN XIX.
VENICE.....	OTHONE.
GERMANY.....	HENRY II.
POLAND.....	BOLESLAUS.
BOHEMIA	BOLESLAS.
HUNGARY	STEPHEN I.
NORMANDY	RICHARD.
NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK	CANUTE.
RUSSIA	JAROSLAUS.
CONSTANTINOPLE	BASIL II.
ASIA }	TOGHRUL BEG.
AFRICA }	

1017—1035—All contemporary with Canute.

CANUTE, 1017, A.D.

SURNAMED the Great, the son of Sweyne, King of Denmark, completed the conquest of England; and after the death of Edmund Ironside, succeeded to the sole sovereignty of Britain. He was one of the most powerful princes of the age, being monarch of six realms, and, by the equity of his administration, endeavored to reconcile the English to the government of the Danes. Canute was strongly suspected of conniving at the death of Edmund Ironside, who left two children, whom he sent to the king of Sweden, with orders to remove them out of his way. But the Scandinavian chief took pity on their helpless innocence, and sent them to the safe custody of the King of Hungary, who treated them with every care and affection. To render his throne the more secure he married Emma the widow of Ethelred, and sister to Richard, Duke of Normandy, who had the two children left by Ethelred, in safe keeping, and whom not all the wiles of Canute could get out of his hands. The Danes behaved with great insolence to the English, whose lands were forfeited and bestowed upon the Danish followers of Canute. He was, however, impartial, much more so than possibly from his position could have been expected, and as he advanced in years his temper became milder, and religion softened the natural hardness of his heart. Towards the close of his life he made a pilgrimage to Rome, and endeavored to atone for the misdeeds of his youth by the erection of churches and the endowment of monasteries. Canute made many good laws, and patronised the Scalds; his manners were not unpleasing but cheerful, though in early life he committed many acts the cause of deep repentance in after years. He loved poesy, and was the author of a popular ballad, which long after his death

remained a favorite with the people. No public work now remains in memory of his reign, save a causeway erected amidst the marshes between Peterborough and Ramsey, and all the monasteries which he founded are utterly destroyed. He was buried at Winchester, and had but one son, by the Lady Emma, called Hardicanute, and two by his acknowledged mistress Alfgiva, the daughter of Elfhelm, calderman of Southampton. Harold was to rule over Britain, Hardicanute over Denmark, and Sweyne over Norway. Such was the intended division of his empire by Canute, the "Basileus or Emperor of the Anglo-Saxons."

MALCOLM II, 1004, A.D.

King of Scotland, an able prince and renowned leader, who openly opposed the Danes, and entered into a strict alliance with the King of England. He was defeated and desperately wounded, and so elated were the Danes at this victory, that they determined to make Scotland their future abode. With great fleets they effected a landing in the county of Angus, but Malcolm put forth all his energy, collected an army, and prepared for that contest which was to decide the fate of Scotland. After a fierce and bloody engagement, the Scots gained a complete victory. Canute, not then King of England, was afterwards sent by Sweyne with redoubled forces, and, though tolerably successful, was glad to conclude a peace, and leave Scotland; and it was agreed that neither Malcolm nor Sweyne should molest each other as long as they lived. The career of Malcolm was extremely glorious, yet during the latter part of his reign he committed acts of oppression, and stained his character with avarice, and at last was assassinated at the age of eighty. He was succeeded by Duncan I, his grandson, 1034, A.D.

ROBERT, 996, A.D.

King of the Franks, son of the celebrated Hugh Capet, who succeeded in establishing his family upon the throne

of that kingdom. He was the reverse of his bold and talented father; as weak and pusillanimous, as Hugh was courageous, yet possessing many virtues. He was crowned during the lifetime of his parent, and excommunicated by Gregory V, for refusing to part from his wife Bertha, to whom he was related within the degree of affinity permitted by the church. He was obliged to obey the papal mandate, but his life was sadly embittered by the intrigues of his second wife Constance, a perfect virago, who put forth all her energies to procure the crown for her youngest son. The parliament, however, approved of Henry, the eldest, and concurred in Robert's opinion. During his reign France was afflicted by a grievous famine. Robert died in 1031, A.D., and was succeeded by Henry I.

SANCHO II, 1033, A.D.

King of Navarre, surnamed the Great, under whom were united almost all the Christian states in Spain. The kingdom previous to his reign was divided into several independent provinces, each governed by its respective sovereign. He erected Arragon into a kingdom, which he bestowed upon his son Don Ramira, which became very powerful. The Moors, from continual dissensions amongst themselves, gradually became weaker, and the Christians gained ground, and their kings wrested from them eventually all their possessions. Hisem III, the Moorish king, reigned in Cordova in 1026, A.D.

ARDOUIN, 1005, A.D.

Marquis of Ivrea, usurped the crown of Italy, but fled at the approach of Henry II, Emperor of Germany, who was crowned King of Italy at Pavia. Arduin was opposed by the bishops alone, all other ranks were in favor of him, but Henry completely subdued the pretender, and quelled the insurrection with the aid of the imperial troops.

JOHN XIX, 1024, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded Benedict VIII; obtained the dignity by simony and corruption. The pretension of the popes for the acquirement of power was making rapid advancement, but it was reserved for a future age to fructify the results aimed at. John was succeeded by Benedict IX, who was expelled by the indignant people for his inhuman cruelty. He sold the papacy to an old monk, not famed for his wisdom or learning, and who took the title of Gregory VI in 1043, A.D.

OTHONE, 1009, A.D.

Doge or Duke of Venice, the son of Pietro Urseolo. Nothing of importance, or any event worthy of remark, occurred in his reign but the conquest of Hadria.

HENRY II, 1002, A.D.

Emperor of Germany, called the "Holy," on account of his piety and munificence towards the church. He succeeded Otho III, who died childless, in preference to numerous candidates, and was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle with his empress Cunigunda, who was equally pious with himself. On the death of Otto, the Italians, for ever struggling for liberty, placed Ardouin of Ivrea on the throne, which caused Henry to march in all haste into Italy, who overcame every opponent, and received the iron crown at Pavia. At a later period, on the breaking out of fresh disturbances, he again visited Italy and repaired to Rome, when the Pope confirmed his claim to the empire, and crowned him with Cunigunda in 1013, A.D. Henry was in character weak, and extremely devout; the monks made him their idol, and he rebuilt many churches, and founded the magnificent bishopric of Bamberg. Cunigunda assisted and promoted all his pious endeavours, and with her husband took the vow of chastity. Nevertheless evil tongues assailed her fair fame, and to prove her inno-

cence she voluntarily underwent the ordeal by fire. Henry died in 1024, A.D., and was buried at Bamberg. Conrad II succeeded to the throne of the empire.

BOLESLAUS I, 999, A.D.

King of Poland, surnamed Chrobi, or the Lion-hearted, was the son of Miecislus, the first christian king of that country. He was undoubtedly the greatest sovereign of that age, and the founder of his country's greatness. From a very early age he exhibited undaunted courage, a capacious mind, with an ardent desire for the glory of his kingdom and people. Generous, affable, and humane, the idol of the Poles, they bestowed upon him the title of "Father." So great was his fame, that Otho III, Emperor of Germany, visited his court, gave him his daughter in marriage, and raised the duchy into a kingdom. His wars with the Bohemians, and with Yaroslaf, Duke of Russia, were most successful; he reduced Kiof, in Russia, beneath his sway. During the latter years of his life he devoted himself entirely to his people, and most earnestly endeavored to improve their moral and temporal condition, but the severity of his labors is thought to have hastened his end. He died in 1025.

BOLESLAS III, 998, A.D.

Duke of Bohemia, of the ancient race of Crocus. In a conspiracy formed against him he was enticed into Poland, where Wrssowez, the leader of it, deprived him of sight, and invited Boleslaus of Poland to take possession of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Otho of Germany placed his brother Othelrich on the throne, but he proved faithless and tyrannical, and the better to secure his own position more firmly, he put out the eyes of his second brother Jaromiz. Ulrich, the son of Boleslas, succeeded him in 1020.

STEPHEN I, 997, A.D.

King of Hungary, a humane and good prince, during whose reign Hungary was first elected into a kingdom by the Pope, who refused to grant the same favor to the Poles on account of their vices. Stephen is remarkable for the protection he afforded to the children of Edmund Ironsides, King of England, who were sent by Canute to the King of Sweden with orders to put them out of the way. Stephen at the request of the Scandinavian king received them, and brought them up with affection and honor. Peter succeeded him in 1038.

RICHARD, 991, A.D.

Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Good, opposed the succession of Canute to the throne of England. Ethelred, King of England, had married Emma, the sister of Richard, who protected the two sons of Ethelred, Alfred and Edward, and fitted out a fleet in order to obtain the crown for one of them. But Canute by his artful policy induced Richard to give him in marriage his sister Emma, the widow of Ethelred, and the mother of the two young princes, who disputed his claim to the throne. The Normans at this period had left off their habits of piracy, and after they had embraced Christianity, became very devout and made many pilgrimages. From their renowned valor their aid was often entreated by other nations, and thus a few years later, in 1053, they assisted in wresting great part of Sicily from the Saracens, and after many disasters succeeded in firmly establishing a kingdom in Apulia and Calabria.

YAROSLAF, 1019, A.D.

Duke of Russia, the son of Vladamir, was an able and powerful prince. He was the Russian legislator, erected useful schools, zealously promoted Christianity, and by the translation of many works into the Russian language, en-

deavored to improve and civilize his people. He entered into a strict alliance with the emperors of Germany against the Hungarians, who were incessantly ravaging the empire. Henry I. of France married his daughter Anna. He was succeeded by his son Isialaus in 1054.

BASIL II, 975, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, who reigned in conjunction with his brother Constantine VIII. He completely subdued the power of the Bulgarians, whom he treated most barbarously, and took five thousand prisoners, whose eyes he ordered to be put out. On his death he was succeeded by his brother Constantine, and afterwards by the infamous Princess Zoe, his niece, who poisoned her husband Romanus, to make way for her lover, but the poison not taking effect as quickly as she anticipated, she caused him to be drowned in the bath. Zoe died, stained with the blackest crimes, in 1042.

TOGHRUL BEG, 1035, A.D.

At this epoch Africa, Syria, and Egypt, had become independent of the Caliphs of Arabia, whose power was on the decline. The Turks, a people who had inhabited from the earliest ages the plains beyond the Axus and Taxartes, now commenced their inroads on the Persian empire. They elected a king, Toghrul Beg, the grandson of Seljook, who took Bagdad, and was appointed by the Caliph vice-regent of the vicar of the prophet, and lord over all the Mahommedans. Toghrul Beg became in a very short time sole monarch of Asia, though professing to pay an empty homage to the Caliph Cayem of Bagdad, who gave him his daughter in marriage.

CHAPTER XII.

1066, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.
SCOTLAND	MALCOLM III.
FRANCE	PHILIP I.
SPAIN	ALPHONSO VI.
ITALY	HENRY IV. <i>see</i> GERMANY.
ROME	GREGORY VII.
VENICE	DOMINICO SILVIO.
GERMANY	HENRY IV.
SWITZERLAND	
POLAND	BOLESLAUS II.
BOHEMIA	WRATISLAUS II.
HUNGARY	SALOMAN.
NORWAY	MAGNUS II.
SWEDEN.....	INGO THE GOOD.
DENMARK	HARALD III.
RUSSIA	ISIALAUS I.
CONSTANTINOPLE	ROMANUS DIOGENUS.
SICILY	ROGER.
ASIA AND AFRICA.....	ALP ARSLAN.

1066—1087—All contemporary with William the Conqueror.

WILLIAM I, 1066, A.D.

KING of England, surnamed the Conqueror, was Duke of Normandy, and son of Robert the sixth duke and Arlotta, the daughter of a tanner of Falaise. He invaded England upon the death of Edward the Confessor, who had, it is believed, promised him the crown when on a visit some time previously. Harold, who was then king, most valiantly opposed him, but was slain by an arrow, and victory crowned the triumphant Normans. After much opposition, especially by the Londoners, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, with Edgar Atheling and other renowned nobles, offered the crown to William, who with great hypocrisy accepted it with much seeming reluctance. On his coronation, which took place at Winchester, he appeared to be very desirous of cultivating and securing the affections of his new subjects, but after awhile he exhibited his natural disposition, which was arbitrary and cruel, and so absolute that he permitted none to dispute his authority. Soon after his accession he visited Normandy, carrying with him Edgar Atheling and all the chief and most powerful Saxon nobles, either unwilling to give the English an opportunity of rebelling, or desirous of securing as hostages the principal nobility. The Normans treated the people with great insolence, and provoked them to rebellion. Githa, the mother of Harold, possessed much influence in Exeter, a city which had always greatly suffered from invasions, she refused to admit the Normans within its walls, and numbers of the men from Devon and Cornwall instantly flew to arms, to support this movement. William, however, speedily reduced them to order by his stern and savage cruelty, and placed a strong guard in the city. Githa contrived to escape with all her treasures to Flanders, and thus deprived William of a rich booty. Soon after this event, Matilda his wife came to

England, and was crowned with much pomp and magnificence. Finally, the English were entirely subdued, and governed by William with rigor and extreme severity; no native was permitted to hold any dignity, and he even contemplated the abolition of the language. Malcolm, King of Scotland, who had married Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling, made peace with William, who then went to war with France, which he brought to an end very successfully. His domestic troubles were severe, from the undutiful opposition of his children, whom his Queen Matilda secretly influenced, yet at her death he was deeply grieved, having been throughout fervently attached to her. The nation being now perfectly tranquil, he turned his attention to the internal affairs of his kingdom, and caused a survey to be taken of the value of the lands on each man's estate, with the names of the proprietors. These were all compiled in the Domesday Book, and present an accurate account of England at the close of his reign. He cleared a spacious tract of country in the neighbourhood of Winchester, extending upwards of thirty miles, sweeping away without mercy whole villages, churches, houses, and even convents, to make a forest, so that he might indulge his passion for the chase, and that without making any remuneration to the wretched people, whom he thus caused in many cases to perish from want. He was killed by a fall from his horse, and died at the monastery of St. Gervas, and during his illness he endeavored to atone for the many great cruelties of which he had been guilty, by donations to churches and monasteries, and by releasing his brother Odo, whom he had imprisoned, with Morcar and other eminent English noblemen. It is worthy of remark that William with great firmness refused to do homage to the Pope. He died in 1087, and was succeeded by his second son William Rufus, or the Red.

MALCOLM III, 1057, A.D.

King of Scotland, surnamed Cean-morh, was a prince of *undaunted bravery*, very magnanimous and generous.

Edgar Atheling, his sister Margaret, and many Saxons, took refuge at his court, to avoid the tyranny of William the Conqueror, and were received by Malcolm with the greatest kindness. He subsequently married the Princess Margaret, to whom he was most tenderly attached, and whose prudence and good sense enlightened and softened the natural ferocity of his character. She was imbued with great piety, and aided by her husband endeavored to explain to his rough subjects and warriors the great truths of religion. Malcolm, though unable to read, listened to his beautiful wife with the most devoted attention, and it is on record that he ornamented her books with rich and costly bindings, and, fierce warrior as he was, often kissed them, and treated them with the profoundest respect. He was killed with his eldest son in an action before Alnwick, by Roger de Mowbray, in 1093, Margaret was canonized at her death.

PHILIP I, 1060, A.D.

King of France, son of Henry I. and his second wife, the daughter of Iaroslays, Grand Duke of Russia. He was not deficient in capacity, having received an excellent education under Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, but the selfishness of his disposition led him too often to prefer his own inclinations to his honor. In the reign of this monarch commenced properly the wars between France and England, which lasted for three centuries and a half, and from which may be dated the long continued animosity which existed between the two nations. Philip was indolent and licentious, and incurred the anger of the church, which greatly weakened his authority. Gregory VII excommunicated him for marrying Bertrade de Montfort, Duchess of Anjou, whilst her husband and his own queen were both living. The nobles affected independence and insulted him, so that Philip finding himself no longer able to govern them, associated his son with him in the administration. Philip died in 1108, and was succeeded by Louis le Gros, who married Eleanor of Guienne and Poitiers.

ALPHONSO VI, 1065, A.D.

King of Leon, surnamed the Valiant, was forced to seek refuge at the court of Toledo, to escape the intrigues of his brother Sancho, who had formed the design of uniting all the provinces into one kingdom. He invaded Leon, and imprisoned his brother Garcia, King of Galicia, and annexed his crown to those of Leon and Castile. He died in 1072, in attempting to dispossess his sister Urraca of Zamora, her patrimony, when Alphonso was acknowledged as sovereign of Castile, Leon, and Galicia. On the death of the king of Toledo, his valiant general Don Roderigo, or the Cid, reduced that city and made himself master of several cities of Valentia. Alphonso married the beautiful daughter of Ben Hamet, the Moorish King of Seville, and gave one of his own daughters to Henry of Burgundy, whom he created Count of Portugal. Joseph, or Yusuf, king of Barbary, conquered Seville and Cordova, and defeated Alphonso, but who, by his activity and superior ability, entirely subdued the Saracens in 1109, and died leaving all his dominions to his daughter Urraca.

GREGORY VII, 1074, A.D.

Pope of Rome, the successor of Alexander II, was haughty, presumptuous, and ambitious. He aimed at universal sovereignty, and at emancipating the papacy from the superiority of the Emperors of Germany. The name of Pope, or Father, was in the earliest ages given to *all* bishops, but, since the time of this haughty prelate, it has been exclusively applied to the Bishop of Rome. The lofty genius and daring temper of Gregory VII, whose name was Hildebrand before his election, almost ensured him success in his vast and ambitious views towards the advancement of the church of Rome and the extent of the papal dominion. His irreproachable life and morals, with his entire renunciation of every worldly pleasure, caused him to be universally venerated, whilst his strong devotional feelings and surpassing eloquence fitted him for *the lofty station* to which he aspired. In his zeal he

excommunicated Henry IV, Emperor of Germany, and induced the Germans to elect another sovereign. Henry in return deposed Gregory, and placed his nephew Clement III in the papal chair. He died soon after at Salerno, in 1085, when Urban II was elected Pope.

DOMINICO SILVIO, 1069, A.D.

Doge of Venice, concerning whom but little is known ; but it is recorded that he married a native of Constantinople, whose luxurious habits give an amusing picture of the refinements of that great city. She is said to have bathed in the most fragrant preparations, perfumed her apartments with strong essences, and at her meals to have used a golden fork. She died of a dreadful disease, which the Venetians considered as a just punishment for her sinfulness.

HENRY IV, 1050, A.D.

Emperor of Germany and king of Italy, succeeded his father Henry III, at the age of five years, his mother the Empress Agnes being regent. She was learned, virtuous, and pious, but totally deficient in that energy so necessary to the times in which she lived. Henry was a prince of great courage, and excellent endowments of mind and body, but, like all impulsive characters, was a compound of the noblest virtues and the most degrading vices. He treated his empress Bertha with great cruelty during the first years of her marriage, but at length his heart was touched by her invincible fidelity, and he instantly conceived affection for her. He quarrelled with Gregory VII about the right of investiture, who excommunicated him and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. Rebellion ensued, and Henry was obliged to cross the Alps in the depth of winter, to throw himself at the feet of the haughty Pontiff, who was shut up in the fortress of Canossa, near Reggio, the residence of the great Countess Matilda. There, in the outer court, with naked feet, and covered only with the woollen shirt worn by penitents, he stood for three days, and on the fourth the haughty prelate

permitted him to kiss his feet, and granted him absolution. In this dreadful expedition he was accompanied by Bertha and their infant son, whom neither danger nor distress could separate from her husband. Henry returned to Germany only again to engage in incessant disputes with Gregory and his successors. Pascal II, in 1101, incited his eldest son Conrad to rebel against his father. Assisted by the Countess Matilda and Roger of Sicily, who gave him his daughter Isolanta in marriage, he was led on to this rash and guilty determination, notwithstanding that his injured parent vainly endeavored to win him back to his duty. He was disinherited by his father, and died very shortly after, deeply conscious of his weakness, and full of remorse for his conduct. Henry, the youngest and best beloved son of the emperor, followed the example of his brother and rebelled, and his heartless behaviour to his indulgent and grey-headed old father must ever reflect everlasting shame upon his memory. Countenanced by the Pope, this unnatural son compelled him to sign his abdication, and condemned him to spend the remainder of his days at Ingelheim. Worn out with sorrow, the fallen and hapless monarch escaped into Lothringia, and died just as the different princes of Europe were about to interest themselves in his cause. He was buried by Bishop Albert in an island, until he was freed from the interdict, and afterwards solemnly interred at Spires by the side of his faithful and loving Bertha, in 1111.

BOLESLAUS II, 1058, A.D.

King of Poland, the son of Casimir the Great, gave very early proofs of an extraordinary capacity, but was deficient in those useful qualities which would have endeared him to his people. His insatiable ambition led him into continual wars with the princes of Bohemia, Hungary, and Russia, but his splendid conquests produced but little real glory. After establishing Isislaf, Duke of Russia, on his throne, he remained for some time in Kiow, where giving the reins to his natural but long restrained inclinations, he ~~was~~ *engaged into the most dreadful excesses.* On his return

to Poland he became so arbitrary and cruel that none dared to remonstrate with him, until Stanislaus, Bishop of Cracow, found it necessary to undertake the task, and mildly and affectionately represented to him his unjust and iniquitous conduct. The enraged monarch, lost to every feeling save his own bad passions, murdered the holy prelate as he stood before the altar, for which bloody deed he was excommunicated by Gregory VII. Becoming an object of horror and detestation to all ranks of his people, he fled with his son Miaceslas into Hungary, and sought the protection of the king of that country. His real fate is involved in obscurity.

WRATISLAUS II, 1061, A.D.

King of Bohemia, was brave, and engaged in a long and disastrous contest with Boleslaus II, king of Poland, in defence of his crown. Jaromiz his brother, had at an early age embraced a monastic life, but becoming disgusted with the restraints imposed upon him, escaped, and endeavored to subvert the authority of Wratislaus. The German princes interfered and effected an accommodation between them, by inducing Jaromiz to return to his cloister, and Wratislaus, by espousing the sister of Boleslaus, secured his friendship and alliance.

SALOMAN, 1063, A.D.

King of Hungary, the son of Andrew, who had been crowned through the influence of Henry III, Emperor of Germany. His nephew Geysa disputed his right to the throne, supported by Boleslaus II, king of Poland. The evils occasioned by the contending princes so alarmed the people that the prelates endeavored to bring about a reconciliation, and after much debate they decreed that Saloman should retain the title of king, whilst Geysa was to have possession of one-third of the kingdom, to be governed as a duchy.

MAGNUS II, 1066, A.D.

King of Norway, succeeded Harold III, and, like his predecessors, was continually engaged in frequent and

sanguinary wars with other Scandinavian nations. He was succeeded by Hacon in 1087.

INGO, 1074, A.D.

King of Sweden, surnamed the Good, was a just and pious monarch. His wise and equitable administration gained him the love and confidence of his people, whose interests he strenuously promoted, and labored successfully to render them more polished than their fierce neighbours the Russians.

HAROLD III, 1076, A.D.

King of Denmark, surnamed the Simple. His administration was characteristic of the times, barren of events of importance to Europe, but replete with struggles with neighboring nations, marked by ferocity and bloodshed. Canute obtained the crown in 1080.

ISIALAUS, 1054, A.D.

Duke of Russia, the son of Yaroslaf, who, according to the custom of the times, had divided his territories between his children. Urcheslaf made war upon his brother, who implored the protection of Boleslaus II, king of Poland, to whom he was related by the ties of blood. After much contention and sanguinary losses, Isialaus was restored, and his children put in possession of the other provinces. He was succeeded by Vsevolod in 1078.

ROMANUS DIOGENES, 1070, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, the successor of Constantine Ducas. He was raised to the throne by the Empress Eudoxia, the widow of Ducas, who justly appreciating his many virtues, married and elevated him to that high station, which he was so eminently calculated to fill. Possessed of a noble mind and great military talent, he gallantly defended the empire against the Turks, but by the treachery of his nobles fell into the hands of the Sultan Alp Arslan, who treated him with kindness and generosity. He was set at liberty on condition of the payment

of a large ransom and an annual tribute. On his return he found the kingdom a prey to commotion and revolt; treachery and murder awaiting him. Michael VII, the son of Constantine Ducas, succeeded in 1071, but being a prince of weak capacity, embraced holy orders, and obtained dignity in the church.

ROGER, 1060, A.D.

Great Count of Sicily, was the last of the twelve sons of Tancred de Hauteville, a valvassor of Normandy. He conquered the Saracens, whom he drove to the gates of Messina, and finally possessed himself of the whole island. His sound judgment and enlightened policy induced him to govern the Moslems with liberality, who were protected by Roger in every respect. Robert Guiscard, his brother, called the Wizard, governed Apulia and Calabria, under the title of Duke.

ALP ARSLAN, 1067, A.D.

The successor and nephew of Toghrul Beg, surnamed the Valiant Lion. Brave, magnanimous, and generous, he equalled any prince of the age, and was decidedly one of the greatest monarchs that ever swayed the sceptre in the East. He invaded the Roman empire, conquered Armenia, and penetrated as far as Phrygia. Romanus Diogenes valiantly opposed him, and in three hard fought campaigns drove the Turks beyond the Euphrates, but after fighting with desperate valor, he was led captive into the tent of Alp Arslan, who treated him with great generosity. This noble monarch met with an end as tragical as it was unmerited; he was pierced through the heart by the dagger of a Carismian (who had justly incurred his displeasure), though standing in the midst of his guards. He was succeeded by his son, the mighty and noble Malek Shah, whose great qualities and large extent of dominion rendered him the greatest prince of his time. Alp Arslan was entombed at Merv.

CHAPTER XIII.

1087, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	WILLIAM II.
SCOTLAND	DONALD BANE.
FRANCE.....	PHILIP I. <i>see</i> CHAP. XII.
SPAIN	ALPHONSO VI. <i>see</i> CH. XII.
PORTUGAL.....	HENRY.
ITALY	CONRAD.
ROME	URBAN II.
VENICE	VITALE FALIERO.
GERMANY	HENRY IV.
POLAND	WLADISLAUS.
BOHEMIA	BRETISLAUS.
HUNGARY	LADISLAUS I.
NORMANDY	ROBERT.
NORWAY	HACON.
SWEDEN.....	INGO THE GOOD. <i>see</i> CH. XII.
DENMARK	OLAUS V.
RUSSIA	SVATAPOLE.
CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXIS COMMENUS.
SICILY	ROGER.
ASIA AND AFRICA	MALEK SHAH.

1087—1100—All contemporary with William II.

WILLIAM II, 1087, A.D.

KING of England, second son of William the Conqueror, and surnamed Rufus from the color of his hair. His understanding was sound, but his disposition violent, perfidious, tyrannical, and most cruel. He ascended the throne by the express will of his father, and met with scarcely any opposition. As a powerful and politic prince he yielded to none, and by declining to join the Crusades showed that his wisdom exceeded his piety. This holy war excited the enthusiasm of all ranks of men; the prince and the peasant; the priest, the soldier and trader; all eagerly embraced the cross, and joined in this righteous cause, alike perilous and sacred; its professed object being to rescue Jerusalem from the hands of the infidels. Robert, Duke of Normandy, his elder brother, seized with the prevailing mania, recklessly mortgaged his kingdom for an insignificant sum to the sordid William, who wisely remained at home and discouraged his subjects from joining the crusade. William prepared to take possession of the duchy of Normandy, and of Guienne and Poitiers, which had also been ceded to him, to enable its prince to fight in the holy cause. He was little beloved by the English, whom he governed more by fear than by affection, nor did he appear desirous of cultivating the good will of the people. Passionately fond of hunting, like his father, he spared no means to gratify his desire, and at length was killed (whilst pursuing this diversion in the New Forest) by an arrow shot at random, it is said, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, a Norman favorite, who immediately galloped to the sea shore, escaped to France, and joined the Crusades, whilst William was interred without ceremony at Winchester, unregretted by his subjects. In 1100 London Bridge was rebuilt, and Westminster Hall erected,

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famed for possessing the largest roof unsupported by pillars in the world ; the timber called bog oak, of which it was constructed, was obtained from Ireland.

DONALD BANE, 1092, A.D.

King of Scotland, succeeded his brother Malcolm Cean-morh, who left a family under age. He was a rough, wild Scot, very jealous of foreigners, whom Malcolm had encouraged. As Donald Bane had usurped the throne, it gave rise to much contention, but at length Edgar, the third son of Malcolm, assisted by William Rufus of England, took Donald Bane prisoner, and caused his eyes to be put out. He is represented as an equitable and humane prince, but his reign was not distinguished by any remarkable event, or disturbed by domestic feuds. His brother, Alexander the Fierce, succeeded him.

HENRY I, 1085, A.D.

Earl of Portugal, distinguished himself by his valiant conduct against the Moors in the siege of Toledo. He married Theresa, the daughter of Alphonso VI of Castile, and settled at Guimaraens, where he repeatedly attacked the Moors, and finally possessed himself of the city of Porto. By conquest he extended his sway over all the possessions of the Kings of Leon in the western mountains. His son Alphonso Henriques succeeded him.

CONRAD, 1090, A.D.

The son of Henry IV of Germany, assumed the title of king of Italy, and induced the greater part of the Italian cities to acknowledge him. His continued rebellion, notwithstanding the earnest appeals of his kind father to induce him to return to his duty, forced him to summon the German princes, who decreed that Conrad should be put to the ban of the empire, and his brother Henry elected king of the Romans in his stead. The recital of his melancholy end is related in the account of Henry IV of Germany.

URBAN II, 1090, A.D.

Pope of Rome, who put into execution the project conceived by Gregory VII, for leading a united and armed Christian force against the infidels, to rescue the Holy Land out of their possession. In conjunction with Peter the Hermit, a monk who had witnessed the misery of the suffering Christians, he cited a council at Clermont, which was attended by all the greatest nobles, prelates, and princes of the age. By this expedition, alike sacred and valiant, it was designed to wrest Jerusalem and the holy shrines and places out of the hands of the Turks, and each devout combatant who fell in battle was promised eternal salvation, and to those whose efforts were crowned with success, the possession of kingdoms of whose wealth and fertility they had heard so much. Affixed to the right shoulder of each warrior was a red cross, hence the name of Croissade, or Crusade. Urban lived to see Jerusalem in possession of the Christians, who elected Godfrey of Bouillon king of that city in 1099, A.D.

VITALE FALIERO, 1084, A.D.

Doge of Venice, was an able politician, and greatly benefited the republic by his skilful negotiations. He obtained from the Greek emperor many privileges in favor of Venice, and, by the establishment of a grand fair in honor of St. Mark, attracted numerous throngs of visitors to the capital, who, by the largeness of their expenditure, added very considerably to the national wealth. He was succeeded by Vitale Michiele in 1094, A.D.

WLADISLAUS, 1082, A.D.

King of Poland, surnamed the Careless, was the brother of the unfortunate Boleslaus, and raised to the throne by the choice of the nobles. He reigned by the title of *duke*, no prelate daring to anoint him *king*, because Gregory VII had laid the kingdom under an interdict,

and still withheld the royal dignity. Wladislaus was mild and benevolent in disposition, and married Judith, daughter of Andrew, king of Hungary, by whom he had a son called Boleslas. The Russians and Bohemians continually disturbed his reign by their frequent incursions, and the disputes of his two sons so alarmed him for the welfare of the state after his decease, that he adopted the fatal resolution of the division of his kingdom. He died a prey to internal grief, not without strong suspicions of having been poisoned. Boleslas succeeded him in 1102.

BRETISLAUS, 1089, A.D.

Duke of Bohemia, was engaged in war with Wladislaus, to whose crown he laid claim. He invaded Silesia, burned all before him, and committed the most dreadful depredations on the miserable inhabitants. By his persuasions Sbigmiew, the natural son of Wladislaus, was induced to rebel against his father, but was reduced to obedience by the bravery of the youthful son of the Polish king.

LADISLAUS, 1077, A.D.

King of Hungary, succeeded Salamon, and maintained peace with Poland. He received and protected for some time Boleslas, king of Poland, when forced to flee from the fury of his subjects, but was at length necessitated to dismiss the fugitive, fearing the denunciations of Gregory VII. He united Dalmatia and Croatia to the kingdom of Hungary, and was succeeded by Caloman in 1095, A.D.

ROBERT, 1087, A.D.

Duke of Normandy, and eldest son of William the Conqueror, was brave and generous, but headstrong and improvident. Embracing with ardor the enthusiastic zeal which infected all ranks, he hastened to mortgage his duchy to his brother William, to enable him to join the Crusade ~~by~~ and with a force befitting his position and rank.

He acquired great reputation in the East, and fought with those illustrious princes forming that memorable Crusade, in numbers it is said amounting to 600,000 men. Dreadful were their sufferings through burning deserts and trackless wastes, and almost all the ladies who accompanied this expedition fell into the hands of the Turks. Florina, the bride of the Danish prince Sven, daughter of Eudo, duke of Burgundy, fell with her lover and was cut to pieces, bravely defending herself to the last, though pierced with seven arrows. On the death of William Rufus, Robert returned to Normandy and prepared to invade England, but was induced to resign his pretensions for the annual payment of 3,000 merks. After various struggles, the unfortunate Robert was defeated at Tenenchebraie, by his brother Henry I. of England, who made him prisoner and confined him as a captive for many years in Cardiff Castle, in Glamorganshire, where he died.

HACON, 1087, A.D.

King of Norway, succeeded Magnus II, but his short reign presents nothing worthy of remark. He was followed by Magnus III in 1089, A.D.

OLAUS V, 1085, A.D.

King of Denmark, surnamed the Famished, because the kingdom during his reign was visited by a dreadful famine. The miseries of his people, which he was unable to relieve, together with troubles incident to his position, so preyed upon his mind that he died of grief, and was succeeded by Eric the Tyrant in 1095, A.D.

SVIATOPOLK II, 1093, A.D.

Grand duke of Russia, succeeded Vsevolod. His reign was disturbed by incessant contentions amongst the princes of the empire, and by wars with the Polovtzes, who made continual irruptions, and harassed him with impunity. Independently of these troubles the country was visited

by swarms of locusts, which committed such ravages that the kingdom was brought to the verge of ruin. Towards the close of his days, however, Sviatopolk had the happiness of seeing his country once more at peace, and the princes of his family in union amongst themselves. He died in 1114, A.D., and was succeeded by Vladimir II.

ALEXIS COMMENUS, 1081, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, was a prince of consummate wisdom, and an able and refined politician. He bravely defended the empire against murderous enemies, which attacked it on all sides with great fury. The Normans, headed by Robert Guiscard, aimed at conquest in the East, but after repeated attacks and some success, he died in his tent, and thus freed Alexis from a powerful adversary. With equal bravery and wisdom he resisted the Russians and the Seljvokian Turks, who assailed him in Europe, and at last sought for assistance from the powers of the Latin empire, who were then contemplating the Crusade. From his representations he induced all Christendom to arm in defence of Jerusalem, then in possession of the Turks. He treated with the greatest kindness and liberality the vast multitudes of Crusaders who of necessity entered his dominions, and transported them to the opposite shores of the Bosphorus. Yet at the same time he knew full well how to derive benefit from these formidable multitudes, by exacting that they should do him homage for the lands which they might conquer from the Turks. John, his son, succeeded him in 1118, A.D.

MALEK SHAH, 1072, A.D.

The son and successor of Alp Arslan, and monarch of all Asia. His brilliant and noble qualities, and superior powers of intellect, ranked him as one of the greatest princes of the age. His vast dominions extended from the borders of China to Constantinople, and every Turk-man tribe owned his sway. Egypt also submitted to his

mandates, and was pleased by his endeavors to enlighten his subjects, in which he was assisted by his Vizier, the great and good Nizam-ul-mulk, who had directed by his counsels the noble Alp Arslan. In this reign Hassan Sabah, the school-fellow of Nizam, organized the society of Assassins, and one of them killed the aged and venerable Nizam, in his ninety-third year, by a thrust of his dagger. After his death Malek Shah declined in prosperity, and lived but a short time after his wise and good minister. He died very suddenly, and suspicion fell upon Hassan, 1092, A.D.

CHAPTER XIV.

1100, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	HENRY I.
SCOTLAND	ALEXANDER I.
FRANCE	LOUIS VI.
SPAIN	ALPHONSO VII.
PORTUGAL	ALFONSO I.
ITALY	HENRY V.
ROME	PASCAL II.
VENICE	ORDELAFO FALIERO.
GERMANY	HENRY V.
POLAND	BOLESLAUS III.
BOHEMIA	BRETISLAUS. <i>see</i> CHAP. XIII.
HUNGARY	STEPHEN II.
RUSSIA	VLADIMIR.
NORMANDY	HENRY I. OF ENGLAND.
NORWAY	SIGURD.
SWEDEN.....	SUERCHER.
DENMARK	ERIC II.
CONSTANTINOPLE	JOHN COMMENUS.
SICILY	ROGER II.
ASIA	SANGAR
AFRICA	MAHOMMED.

1100—1135—All contemporary with Henry I.

HENRY I, 1100, A.D.

KING of England, third son of William the Conqueror, and surnamed Beauclerc, on account of his learning. He was an able and accomplished prince, and endeavored to gain the affections of his subjects by remedying their grievances, and promising to confirm and observe the laws of Edward the Confessor. He married Matilda, the daughter of Malcolm Cean-morh, and niece of Edgar Atheling, which alliance, uniting as it did the Saxon with the Norman line, tended still more to endear him to his people. Henry took possession of Normandy, and brought Robert, his brother, a captive to England, which unjust and cruel act was strongly reprobated by Louis VI of France. He supported the claims of William, the son of Robert, to the duchy of Normandy, and was aided by Fulke, Count of Anjou, and the Count of Flanders. They made several ineffectual attempts upon Normandy, which Henry repulsed by his gallantry and superior policy, and finally, so discouraged Louis that he entered into a treaty with Henry in which the interest of William and his captive father was entirely forgotten. Prosperity had thus far attended the fortunate Henry, but he now received a severe check from domestic calamity, in the death of his only son William. Henry had accompanied the prince to Normandy, that the great barons might recognize him as his successor, and then embarked at Barfleur, on their return to England. Some delay caused the prince to sail in another vessel, which, from mismanagement and the inebriety of the crew, struck against a rock, and William, with one hundred and forty of the English and Norman gentry of the first families, perished. The grief of Henry for his loss was past conception; so deep and dire was the calamity, that he was never seen to smile after, and he

who had been so stern, so cruel towards others, now felt his own troubles too great for endurance. The prince was in all probability no loss to England; like his predecessors, he detested his English subjects, whom he declared he would treat as mere beasts of burden should he ever ascend the throne. Henry had but one surviving child, Matilda, married to Henry V, emperor of Germany, but left a widow, and given by her father afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou. Of her Henry was passionately fond, and during her visit to Normandy she gave birth to a son, who was christened Henry with great ceremony and rejoicings. Henry had many disputes with the Pope, and strenuously opposed the residence of a legate in England, and which office was finally vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, but as Henry exercised not a little power over the temporalities of the archbishop, it prevented that prelate from acting in any way obnoxious to him. He was seized by an illness at St. Denis le Forment, caused by eating too plentifully of lampreys, and died 1135, A.D., leaving by will the whole of his dominions, both in England and Normandy, to his daughter Matilda.

ALEXANDER I, 1106, A.D.

King of Scotland, fourth son of Malcolm Cean-morh, succeeded his brother Edgar, and was surnamed the Fierce, arising perhaps from his temper and manners. His reign was peaceful, and undisturbed by any remarkable event, save the struggles which he maintained with great firmness against the Archbishops of England, in defence of the Scottish Church. He died in 1124, A.D., and was succeeded by his brother David I.

LOUIS VI, 1108, A.D.

King of France, called le Gros, succeeded his father Philip I, was a prince of vigorous mind, great activity, very affable, and generous. The early years of his reign were disturbed by insurrections in various parts of the

kingdom, fomented by the king of England, but Louis succeeded in humbling the power of his nobles (who had in the former reign asserted their independence) by demolishing their castles. He thus restored order where anarchy prevailed, and prevented the monarchy from being overwhelmed. His wars with Henry I of England were long and protracted, he having espoused the cause of William, the son of Robert of Normandy, against his uncle, who had usurped that duchy. From excessive corpulency he was seized with a languishing disorder, and on the approach of death he drew the signet from his finger, and invested his son Louis VII with the sovereign authority in 1137, A.D.

ALPHONSO VII, 1109, A.D.

King of Castile, which kingdom he wrested from his mother and her husband the king of Arragon, after a long and sanguinary war, and took the title of Alphonso VII. In conjunction with Alphonso of Arragon, he attacked the Moors, whom he defeated, and reduced the Moorish kingdoms of Seville and Cordova. The King of Arragon, surnamed the Battle-giver, conquered Saragossa, and Alphonso VII attempted to seize Portugal, but not being successful, he allied himself with that king, and attacked the Moors, in which battle the King of Arragon was slain. Garcia was elected king of Navarre by the people, and Alphonso VII died in 1157, A.D. He was succeeded in Castile by his son Sancho III, and by Ferdinand II in Leon.

ALFONSO I, 1112, A.D.

Count of Portugal, the son of Henry its first count, was a noble, brave, and valiant prince. He was saluted by his army king of Portugal on the field of battle, for his heroic conduct, after an engagement which took place near Ourique, between Alfonso and the Moors, whom he totally routed, though his troops were greatly inferior in number. He was succeeded by his son Sancho I, 1186.

PASCAL II, 1101, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded Urban II on the papal chair. Ambitious and daring, like his predecessor, he steadily aimed at extending the power of the Holy See. He excommunicated and pursued with unremitting vengeance Henry IV of Germany, by exciting his son to rebellion, and was engaged until his death in a long contest about the right of investiture. Following in the steps of Gregory VII, he thundered forth his denunciations, and excommunicated Henry V of Germany, who answered his arrogance by hastily advancing towards Rome, and obliging the haughty Pascal to take refuge in Apulia amongst the princes of Normandy. On the departure of Henry V for Tuscany, whither his presence was required, he returned to Rome, where he soon after died in 1118, A.D. He was succeeded by Gregory VIII, nominated by Henry V, but the Romans had previously elected another pope, called Gelasius II. He was treated with such violence that he expired the following year, and Calixtas II, the emperor's bitterest enemy, was placed upon the pontifical throne in 1119, A.D.

ORDELAFO FALIERO, 1102, A.D.

Doge of Venice, was a brave and energetic prince. He assisted in the reduction of Acre, Sidon, and Berythias, which eastern conquests gave rise to much jealousy among the maritime republics. Faliero defeated the King of Hungary, who had taken Zara, for which service he was invested with the title of duke of Croatia. Dominico Michieli succeeded him in 1172, A.D.

HENRY V, 1106, A.D.

Emperor of Germany and King of Italy, son of Henry IV, was a wise and politic prince, a bad son, but a great emperor. He maintained the right of investiture, entered Italy with an army, seized the Pope Pascal II, and compelled him to renounce his claim upon that important

point. Henry was engaged in war for many years with Poland and Hungary, and on the death of the Countess Matilda, claimed the succession to her extensive territories as her nearest relative. But Matilda had bequeathed her rich possessions to the church, and Pascal was not inclined to let so vast a bequest pass away to other hands. He violently opposed Henry, who again proceeded to Rome, and Pascal was obliged to flee. A Portuguese archbishop placed the imperial crown upon the head of Henry, who took possession in the name of the empire of all the lands and states of the Countess Matilda. At length, weary of contest, the states wished for peace, and a diet assembled at Worms, and the emperor made terms with the pope, who took off the interdict in 1122, A.D. Henry married Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England, and solemnized his nuptials with great splendor and magnificence at Mayence. He left no issue, and died in the prime of life, with the sad reflection that all his schemes and hopes, for which he had acted so barbarous and unnatural a part towards a kind and indulgent father, were frustrated and defeated. He was succeeded by Lothar III, Duke of Suplenburg.

BOLESLAUS II, 1102, A.D.

Duke of Poland, son of Uladislaus, and surnamed Wry-mouth. He possessed many great traits of character, but his insatiable ambition led him into incessant wars with the Bohemians and Henry V, emperor of Germany. His half-brother Sbignew, a depraved and restless prince, continued for many years to harass him by repeated acts of rebellion, until weary of his insolence and ingratitude, Boleslaus had him assassinated. Remorse, however, for this and other sinful acts caused him to make a long and painful pilgrimage to St. Giles' in Languedoc, where, by his devotion and the practice of great austerities, he endeavored to propitiate the anger of heaven. Towards the close of his life, his hitherto brilliant career met with a severe check, by a severe from the Russians and

Hungarians, on the banks of the Niester. This blow he never recovered, but died after a few months' illness, more from disease of mind than body. He married Adelaide, sister of Henry V of Germany, and divided his dominions amongst his sons. Uladislaus II succeeded him in 1139, A.D.

STEPHEN II, 1114, A.D.

King of Hungary, succeeded Caloman, and was engaged in war with Henry V of Germany. He was a savage and cruel monarch, and, on account of his violent disposition, was surnamed the Thunderer. He aided Boleslas of Poland with a body of troops at the celebrated seige of the city of Glogaw, when Henry was defeated and Hungary maintained its independence. Bela II succeeded to the throne in 1131, A.D.

WLADIMIR II, 1114, A.D.

Grand duke of Russia, was elected by the people on the death of Vsevolod, and surnamed Monomachus. He was a prince of great wisdom and undaunted valor, and confirmed the power of the grand princes over the inferior potentates of Russia. He expelled the Turks from his dominions and died in 1125, A.D. His son Mstislaf succeeded him, during whose reign Russia enjoyed the blessing of peace, but at the same time endured all the horrors of famine.

SIGMUND OR SIGURD, 1105, A.D.

King of Norway, surnamed the Jorsalafar, or Traveller to Jerusalem, was the great grandson of Harald Haardrade, who fell at the battle of Hastings. Sigmund was celebrated for his beauty, and at the head of ten thousand gigantic Norwegians, armed with battle-axes, fought most valiantly at the seige of Sidon, which was taken by the Christians. He was succeeded by Magnus.

INGO IV, 1112, A.D.

King of Sweden, succeeded Ingo the Pious. He is repre-

sented as a prince of great ability, who governed his kingdom with prudence and wisdom, and endeavored to promote, by every means in his power, the civilization of his people, by the encouragement of the useful arts and their further advancement in peaceful occupations. Ragwald succeeded him in 1126, A.D.

NICHOLAS, 1102, A.D.

King of Denmark, usurped the crown on the death of Eric I. His reign is chiefly distinguished by the alliance which he formed with Boleslas III of Poland, by which both engaged to subdue the wild inhabitants of the southern coast of the Baltic. He was succeeded by Eric II in 1135, A.D.

JOHN COMMENUS, 1118, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, succeeded his father Alexius, was a brave, magnanimous, and very able prince, and gallantly defended the empire during his reign. The successes of the Christians in the Holy Land aroused his jealousy and led him to fear the establishment of a powerful European king on the frontiers of his dominions. The empire was repeatedly attacked and harassed by its numerous enemies, but the heroic valor of John Comnenus repulsed with undaunted firmness all its assailants. His son Manuel succeeded to the imperial throne in 1143, A.D.

ROGER II, 1106, A.D.

King of Naples and Sicily, was endowed with a vigorous mind and no common ability, and, though he administered justice with the strictest impartiality, it was also accompanied by unparalleled severity. He subdued the Mahomedan tyrants of Tunis and Tripoli, and caused the Grecian emperor to feel his power. He erected churches, fortresses, and monasteries throughout his dominions, and, during his reign, his kingdoms were tranquil and enjoyed a respite from turmoil and any important war. William the Bad, his son, succeeded him in 1159, A.D.

SANGAR, 1196, A.D.

Caliph of Persia, and the last of the Seljookian dynasty, was a great and powerful monarch, governing over extensive dominions. After the death of Malek Shah, his sons devastated the country with civil war for some time, but Sangar, the survivor, reunited the empire in his person. He ruled from Kashgar to Antioch, and from the Caspian to Babelmandel.

MOHAMMED, 1119, A.D.

About this epoch Mohammed, a professor of Islam in its greatest purity, assumed the title of Mehedee, and, at the head of his followers, attacked the Almoravide King of Morocco. He settled himself in the city of Tinmal, a place almost inaccessible on Mount Atlas, which he strongly fortified, and then laid seige to Morocco, which, notwithstanding the bravery of its defenders, was taken and 100,000 lives lost. The sway of the Almohades extended from the deserts of Barca to the shores of the Atlantic.

CHAPTER XV.

1135, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	STEPHEN.
SCOTLAND	DAVID I.
FRANCE	LOUIS VII.
SPAIN	ALPHONSO VII. <i>see</i> CH. XIV.
PORTUGAL	ADPHONSO I. <i>see</i> CHAP. XIV.
ITALY	CONRAD III. <i>see</i> GERMANY.
ROME	INNOCENT II.
VENICE	PIETRO POLANI.
GERMANY	CONRAD III.
POLAND	WLADISLAUS II.
BOHEMIA	WLADISLAUS III.
HUNGARY	GEYSA II.
RUSSIA	VSEVLOD II.
NORMANDY	HENRY PLANTAGENET.
NORWAY	SIGMUND, <i>see</i> CHAP. XIV.
SWEDEN.....	ERIC IX.
DENMARK	SUENO IV.
CONSTANTINOPLE	MANUEL COMMENUS.
SICILY	ROGER, <i>see</i> CHAP. XIV.
ASIA	<i>See</i> CHAP. XIV.
AFRICA	<i>See</i> CHAP. XIV.

1135—1154—All contemporary with Stephen.

STEPHEN, 1135, A.D.

KING of England, Count of Boulogne, and grandson of William the Conqueror, by his daughter Adela, usurped the crown to the exclusion of Matilda, daughter and heiress of Henry I. He was a prince of many virtues, brave, affable, generous, and active, was exceedingly popular, but at the same time wily and skilful. Yet, notwithstanding his professed loyalty to Henry, who had lavished upon him rank and wealth, he seems to have had no idea of fulfilling his promises to Matilda on the demise of her father. Long and sanguinary civil wars ensued between the contending parties, which devastated with blood the fair provinces of England, and reduced her people to extreme wretchedness. Matilda was supported by the Earl of Gloucester, and, but for her haughty and impolitic conduct, which disgusted the people and produced its natural ill effects, she might, without doubt, have attained her object and mounted the throne. At one time Stephen was taken prisoner and, deeply ironed, thrown into a dungeon; but in another skirmish the Earl of Gloucester was similarly placed and gladly exchanged by Matilda for Stephen, whose liberty revived the civil war in all its horrors. Siege followed battle, and battle skirmish, until fortune seemed to incline to Stephen, but his ill-judged policy to his nobles, and the affront which the Pope took at his refusal to accede to a request, caused Innocent II to place all Stephen's party under an interdict, which had a fearful effect upon his interests. At length prince Henry, the son of Matilda, invaded England and took Stephen prisoner, when an accommodation was effected by which it was agreed, that Henry should cede his claim during the life of Stephen, and that Boulogne and other possessions belonging to Stephen should be secured to his

son William in due form. Henry returned to Normandy, but on the death of Stephen came to England in 1154, A.D.

DAVID I, 1124, A.D.

King of Scotland, and youngest son of Malcolm Cean-Morh, was a prince of undoubted talent and great personal bravery, and as he was educated at the court of his brother-in-law, Henry I of England, was far superior in manners and refinement to his countrymen. He supported the claims of his niece Matilda to the throne of England, and carried on a long and harassing war with Stephen in defence of her rights. He fought the well-disputed battle of Cutin Moor, or Northallerton, but was defeated and forced off the field to ensure his safety. For the sake of peace, Stephen surrendered to Henry, David's son, the whole earldom of Northumberland, excepting the castles of Bambourgh and Newcastle. The character of David stands high as a true patriot and good king: his liberality to the church was extensive, in order to propitiate heaven for the excesses committed by his lawless armies, and thus atone for what it was out of his power to prevent. He died in 1153, A.D., about a year after his inestimable son, Prince Henry of Scotland.

LOUIS VII, 1137, A.D.

King of France, surnamed the Young, was crowned during the lifetime of his father, Louis VI. Resisting the counsel of his wise and prudent minister Suger, he embarked in a crusade and joined the emperor, Conrad III, of Germany. Louis was pious and brave, and had married Eleanor of Guienne and Poitiers, who accompanied him to the Holy Land. This expedition proved unsuccessful, for miseries the most dreadful awaited the wretched pilgrims. The treacherous Greeks closed the gates of their cities against them, poisoned the provisions, and delivered them to the Turks. Famished and weary

they fell an easy sacrifice, and Louis was taken prisoner by the Moslems, after defending himself against the whole Turkish army on a rock. His beautiful and unprincipled wife greatly added to his discomfort, as she openly braved the authority of her husband, and carried on her amours, not only with young cavaliers, but a Turk was suspected of being a favored lover. Louis secretly carried her off to Accon, and then returned to France with the wreck of his great army, after visiting the Holy Sepulchre. He annulled his marriage with Eleanor, who immediately espoused Henry Plantagenet presumptive heir to the throne of England. Louis VII died in 1149, and Philip Augustus succeeded him.

INNOCENT II, 1130, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded Honorius II, and though canonically elected, it did not prevent a wealthy Jew from being proclaimed pope, by the name of Anacletus. The Romans revolted against Innocent II, and in the heat of insurrection the celebrated Arnold of Brescia, the disciple of Abelard, took the opportunity to promulgate his heretical doctrines. He preached reform in the church, and its return to its original simplicity, purity, and poverty; doctrines which shook the pontifical tiara, and caused the pope to be expelled from Rome. Eugene III succeeded Innocent II, but was compelled to flee into France, after having entreated to no purpose the emperor Conrad III, of Germany. He enjoined St. Bernard to raise a crusade; was haughty and ambitious, and formed schemes which he had not the power to execute.

PIETRO POLANI, 1143, A.D.

Doge of Venice, the successor of Dominico Michieli, was a prince at once able and energetic. He assisted Manuel Comnenus against Roger, king of Sicily, who invaded and threatened to burn Constantinople. By this alliance he greatly increased the prosperity of his country, for

whom he gained numerous commercial privileges, and the city of Venice became of importance. The ports of Cyprus, Candia, and Megalopolis were opened, and the Venetians allowed free access to them.

CONRAD III, 1140, A.D.

Emperor of Germany and king of Italy, was elected at Coblentz on the death of Lothar. Handsome, vigorous, and of well tried valor, Conrad was indeed fitted by nature for supreme command. Henry the Haughty, duke of Bavaria, whose family name was Guelph or Welf, disputed his right to the throne, and thus arose the two factions of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, the epithet by which the soldiers of Conrad were distinguished from Hieghibeline, the place of his birth. Conrad was induced by the pope, and the eloquence of St. Bernard, to join Louis VII of France in a crusade, which not being conducted with prudence, and owing to the treachery of the Turks, proved most disastrous, which greatly enraged both Conrad and Louis. Disturbances at home recalled Conrad to Germany, who, with Louis, returned to their respective dominions. Conrad is said to have cut asunder at one blow a Turk, so completely divided, that the upper part of his body fell to the ground. On his arrival in Germany he found the Welf had conspired with Roger of Sicily, but the son of Conrad had reduced him to submission, and died shortly after. Conrad did not long survive him: poisoned, it is said, by Roger, when on the eve of invading Poland, to reinstate Wladislaus upon his throne in 1152, A.D. The double eagle was introduced into the arms of the empire by Conrad.

WLADISLAUS II, 1138, A.D.

Duke of Poland, eldest son of Boleslaus Wrymouth. His reign was one scene of contention and carnage, between himself and his brothers, who denied his authority in their *dominions*. These dissensions were fomented by the

Duchess Agnes, his wife, the sister of Conrad, emperor of Germany, until at last Wladislaus was defeated, and forced to flee to Cracow. Thither he was pursued by his insurgent subjects, who in all probability would have sacrificed him to their fury, had he not precipitately taken refuge at the court of his brother-in-law, Conrad of Germany. The princes and nobles elected Boleslaus, the eldest of the remaining brothers, to the throne, vacant by the desertion of Wladislaus.

WLADISLAUS III, 1140, A.D.

King of Bohemia, resumed the regal dignity, his ancestors having borne the title of Duke only since the reign of Wratislaus II. No memorable event is recorded of his reign, but that he assisted at a later date the emperor Frederic Barbarossa of Germany in his wars with Poland. He died in 1178, A.D., and was succeeded by Frederic.

GEYSA II, 1140, A.D.

King of Hungary, succeeded Bela II, was a kind and humane prince, remarkable for his liberality to the poor and destitute. Like his contemporary, the king of Bohemia, he was engaged in warfare with the emperor of Germany. Geysa allowed the Saxon emigrants to settle in Siebenburgen, hoping by their means to protect his southern frontiers, and to soften his wild subjects by means of German influence and customs. Stephen III succeeded him in 1161, A.D.

VSEVOLOD II, 1138, A.D.

Grand prince of Russia, whose ambitious and unamiable conduct caused him to be but little beloved by his subjects. During his reign many of his nobles revolted, but Vsevolod succeeded in quelling the disorders arising from these commotions. His ambition led him to form the project of uniting all Russia under one sovereign, whose power

should be absolute, but was unable to execute his projects. He assisted Wladislaus of Poland against his brothers, and died in 1146, A.D. He was succeeded by Isialaus II.

HENRY PLANTAGENET, 1149, A.D.

Duke of Normandy, the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England. He was knighted by his uncle David I. of Scotland, and invested in the duchy of Normandy with the consent of his mother. He married the beautiful Eleanor, heiress of Guienne and Poictou, whom Louis VII of France had divorced, for her unfaithful and reprehensible conduct in Palestine. On the death of his father he took possession of Tourraine, Anjou, and Maine. He was heir presumptive to the throne of England, to which he succeeded on the death of Stephen in 1154, A.D.

ERIC, OR EVEGOD IX, 1141, A.D.

King of Sweden, surnamed the Holy, was a wise and esteemed legislator, and a prince of great ability and energy of character. He took unexampled pains to enlighten his pagan subjects, and was rewarded by succeeding in establishing the Christian religion in Finland. He greatly promoted the happiness of his people by revising and ameliorating the laws. He was succeeded by Charles VII in 1160, A.D.

SUENO IV, 1153, A.D.

King of Denmark, succeeded Eric III and Canute V, sovereigns of little importance. Sueno was one of the three competitors for the crown of Denmark, which was then feudally dependent on the empire of Germany. He was elected by the emperor in 1153, and invested by means of the royal sword of that empire. His tyranny, however, became insupportable, and the enterprising Waldemar succeeded in driving him from the throne in 1157, A.D.

MANUEL COMMENUS, 1143, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, was an able and wily politician, but partook not of the noble qualities of his family. He was engaged in frequent dissensions with the Venetians, who had assisted him when Roger of Sicily invaded his dominions. His treacherous and abominable conduct towards the unsuspecting pilgrims, or crusaders, who were in his power, is deservedly execrated. He left the empire, however, unimpaired, to his son Alexius in 1183, A.D., who was put to death by Andronicus, his relative, who shared the same fate. Isaac Angelus, who possessed some good qualities, succeeded, but was deprived of the throne by his brother Alexius III, who put out his eyes 1194, A.D.

NORADDIN, 1140, A.D.

Sultan of the Turks, a monarch of ability, whose prowess wrested from the Christians valuable possessions in Asia and Africa. He retook from the weak sovereigns of Jerusalem, Edessa, Antioch, and Damascus, in which city he fixed his abode. He conquered Mesopotamia, to which he added Cilicia. His general, Saladin, afterwards so renowned, was sent into Egypt to assist the Caliph of Cairo, whose subjects had rebelled. He reduced them to obedience, expelled the caliph, and took possession of his throne. He married the widow of Noraddin, whom he succeeded, and became the most formidable enemy of the Christian.

CHAPTER XVI.

1154, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by.....	HENRY II.
SCOTLAND	MALCOLM IV.
FRANCE	LOUIS VII. <i>see</i> CHAP. XVI.
SPAIN	SANCHO III.
PORTUGAL	ALPHONSO I. <i>see</i> CHAP. XVI.
ITALY	{ FREDERIC BARBAROSSA. <i>see</i> GERMANY.
ROME	ADRIAN IV.
VENICE.....	VITALE MICHIELI.
GERMANY	FREDERIC BARBAROSSA.
POLAND	BOLESLAUS IV.
BOHEMIA	FREDERIC.
HUNGARY	STEPHEN III.
RUSSIA	YURY, OR GEORGE I.
NORMANDY	HENRY II. OF ENGLAND.
NORWAY	MAGNUS VI.
SWEDEN	CHARLES VII.
CONSTANTINOPLE	{ MANUEL COMMENUS. <i>see</i> CHAP. XV.
SICILY	WILLIAM I.
ASIA AND AFRICA.....	SALADIN.

1154—1180—All contemporary with Henry II.

HENRY II, 1154, A.D.

KING of England, was a prince of great natural endowments, a courageous and skilful general, and a wise and able politician; his character, both in public and private, has scarcely a blemish. His first measure was to dismiss all foreigners, and afterwards to dismantle the fortresses of the nobles, whose repeated wars against each other produced a dreadful state of demoralization amongst the people. In his just attempts to reform the clergy, whose sinful and wicked habits made it necessary for Henry to put a stop to such detestable disorders, he was opposed by Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, whom he had raised from a low station to that dignity. His arrogance and pride knew no bounds, and a long and weary contest ensued between Henry and the Pope, until it was found to be mutually injurious. Becket was murdered in the church of St. Benedict at Canterbury, by four of Henry's courtiers, who in their mistaken zeal thought to benefit a beloved monarch. In this reign Ireland was conquered and annexed to Great Britain, and England divided into four circuits. Henry suffered great sorrow from the unnatural conduct of his sons, who were constantly rebelling against him. He was a singularly affectionate parent, but the ungrateful and sinful behaviour of his children, their heartless and wicked acts, so sickened him, as he reflected upon their barbarity, that he pronounced upon them a solemn malediction, which he could never after be induced to retract. He died literally heart-broken, and thus terminated his prosperous and brilliant reign. He was succeeded by his unnatural son Richard, who, while the corpse lay in state at Fontevraud, visited it, and then, when useless and too late, expressed passionate and sincere sorrow.

MALCOLM IV, 1153, A.D.

King of Scotland, surnamed the Maiden, succeeded his grandfather, David I. He was brave, yet flexible in his disposition, and kept up a strict alliance with Henry of England, who had acquired a personal influence over his young kinsman. He died at the early age of twenty-four, when his brother, William the Lion, came to the throne in 1164, A.D.

SANCHO III, 1157, A.D.

King of Castile, succeeded his father, Alphonso VII, whilst Ferdinand II, his brother, reigned in Leon. The greater part of his conquests in Andalusia were lost, and during his short reign, of one year, nothing worthy of note is mentioned save the institution of the Knights of St. James of Calatravia. His son, Alphonso VIII was a minor, and his uncle, Ferdinand of Arragon, seized his dominions, but which, on his attaining the throne, he quickly recovered. The king of Morocco invaded Spain at the head of a large force, but the kings of Castile, Arragon, and Navarre entirely routed him. He died in 1214, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, St. Ferdinand.

ADRIAN IV, 1159, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded Anastatius IV, was an Englishman by birth, and the only one who ever obtained that dignity. He had risen from the lowest station; his own merit, added to his good fortune alone, had raised him to that exalted position. On his death two opposite factions elected two different popes, called Victor IV and Alexander III, whose quarrels agitated nearly all Europe for twenty years.

VITALE MICHIELI, 1156, A.D.

Doge of Venice, deeply resented the conduct of Manuel Commenus, the Greek emperor, to his countrymen. Burn-

ing with vengeance, he set sail for Constantinople with one hundred and twenty armed vessels, but after encountering a long train of misfortunes, he returned to Venice with the shattered remains of his armament. Unfortunately for Vitale, his troops transmitted the plague from the East to Venice, where it spread with the utmost rapidity, attended by all its horrors. The infuriated populace seized upon and murdered Vitale in 1173, A.D., when Ziano succeeded to the dogeship. During his reign the foundation was laid of the Bank of Venice, the model of all similar institutions.

FREDERIC I, 1152, A.D.

Emperor of Germany and King of Italy, surnamed Barbarossa, was a noble chevalier. Handsome and manly, with a firm and persevering spirit, he was a deep politician and wise statesman. He effectually exercised his sovereignty over the See of Rome, seized upon the iron crown of Lombardy, and obliged Adrian IV solemnly to place it upon his head in the church of St. Peter. He was involved in the quarrels of the two popes, who contended for the Papacy upon the death of Adrian IV, and excommunicated by Alexander III, but after many years of contention peace was restored. He married the beautiful and talented Beatrix, the only child of Count Reinold of Burgundy, and Franche Comté, whom her uncle had imprisoned in a tower and deprived of her wealth and inheritance. Frederic hastened to liberate, and made her his empress on the throne which by her virtues she was so well fitted to adorn. A great number of the cities owe their enfranchisement and greatest privileges to Frederic, whose intention was thus to diminish the power of the great vassals. When, at this period, the renowned Salaheddin attacked and took Jerusalem, all Europe felt the greatest consternation. The pious emperor, then in his seventieth year, embraced the cross, set out for Palestine, and sent a solemn declaration of war to Salaheddin. Barbarossa carried all before him, and many fell beneath his

hand. He remembered the days of his youth, and leading his wearied troops with undaunted bravery to the assault, gained a complete victory, and slew 10,000 Turks. This great emperor was drowned in attempting to cross the small river Calicadnus on horseback, and was entombed in St. Peter's Church at Antioch. Frederic built a great palace at Gelnhausen for the beautiful Gela, to whom, in his early youth, he was passionately attached; but this heroic maiden, against his will, renounced him; fearing to mar his great career, she took the veil and retired from the world and its temptations. He was succeeded by his son Henry VI, 1198, A.D.

BOLESLAUS IV, 1146, A.D.

King of Poland, elected on the flight of Wladislaus, was courageous, and possessed superior talents. He confirmed his brothers in their respective appanages, and they in return assisted him in his contests with Frederic Barbarossa. In his expedition against the Prussians he suffered a signal defeat, and thus lost the affections of his subjects, which so preyed upon his mind that it hastened his death in 1174, A.D.

FREDERIC, 1178, A.D.

King of Bohemia, succeeded Wladislaus III. His father, the aged Wenceslaus, had proclaimed his son his successor without obtaining the consent of the emperor Barbarossa, who deposed both father and son, but at length restored his crown to Frederic on the payment of a sum of money. Conrad II succeeded him in 1190, A.D.

STEPHEN III, 1161, A.D.

King of Hungary, succeeded Bela II. The events of his reign are unimportant. Bela III was his successor in 1174, A.D.

YURY, OR GEORGE I, 1154, A.D.

Grand duke of Russia, obtained the throne by arduous toil and repeated wars. He enlarged the resources of his kingdom by the foundation of several cities, amongst which Vladimir and Moscowa were the most noted. He left his crown to his son Andrey I in 1158, who removed the seat of government from Kiof to Vladimir.

MAGNUS VI, 1161, A.D.

King of Norway, succeeded in repulsing the attacks of Waldemar I, king of Denmark, who vainly endeavored to gain possession of the kingdom. He was succeeded by Hacon VI, 1207, A.D.

CHARLES VII, 1160, A.D.

King of Sweden, governed his people with ability and moderation. His reign is chiefly distinguished by the union of Gothland to the crown of Sweden. He was murdered by Canute, who obtained possession of the crown in 1186, A.D.

WALDEMAR I, 1157, A.D.

King of Denmark, was a brave and enterprising prince. After the death of his brother Sweyn, he reigned sole sovereign, and visited Barbarossa at Metz. He acquired great fame by his expedition against Rugen, which was the last resort of paganism, and destroyed the great temple of the chief idol. He took Arcona, seized Rugen, and fixed himself on the shores of the Baltic. He died in 1182, A.D.

WILLIAM I, 1154, A.D.

King of Sicily, surnamed the Bad, was vicious and imbecile. The pope refused to recognize him, and in return he invaded the papal dominion, for which conduct the

Holy Pontiff excommunicated him. He died in 1166, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, William II.

SALAHEDDIN, 1170, A.D.

Sultan of Egypt and the greater part of Asia, was by birth a Koord, and founded the dynasty called Ayubides. This noble and magnanimous prince, whose splendid virtues have immortalized his memory both in Europe and Asia, possessed great genius, and set the Christians an example in many instances well worthy of imitation. He conquered Syria, reduced Arabia Felix, and deprived the Almohades of Tunis and Tripoli. He then advanced towards Jerusalem, which for some time was valiantly defended by the queen Sybilla, but was forced to surrender. Salaheddin treated the Christians with great mildness, and granted them a free exit, and converted all the churches, save the Holy Sepulchre, into Mosques. The siege lasted fourteen days, and thus the holy cross was irretrievably lost. Salaheddin instituted, it is said, the corps of the Mamelukes, and died at Damascus in 1194, A.D.

CHAPTER XVII.

1180, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by.....	RICHARD I.
SCOTLAND.....	WILLIAM THE LION.
FRANCE	PHILIP AUGUSTUS.
SPAIN	{ ALPHONSO VIII. <i>see</i> SANCHE III, CHAP. XVII.
PORTUGAL	SANCHE I.
ITALY	HENRY VI. <i>see</i> GERMANY.
ROME	CLEMENT III.
VENICE	ORIO MALIPIERI.
GERMANY	HENRY VI.
POLAND	CASIMIR II.
BOHEMIA	CONRAD II.
HUNGARY	EMERIC.
RUSSIA	VSEVOLOD III.
NORMANDY	RICHARD OF ENGLAND.
NORWAY	MAGNUS VI. <i>see</i> CHAP. XVI.
SWEDEN	SUERCHER III.
DENMARK	CANUTE VI.
CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXIUS II.
SICILY	TANCRED.
ASIA AND AFRICA.....	SALAHEDDIN. <i>see</i> CHAP. XVI.

1180—1199—All contemporary with Richard I.

RICHARD I, 1180, A.D.

KING of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, was a prince of undaunted valor, and great military talents, but haughty, ambitious, and inflexible; his ingratitude and brutal conduct to his good parent must for ever cast a stain upon his memory. The day of his coronation was marked with a melancholy and most disastrous event; "the massacre of the Jews," whom Richard had expressly forbidden to appear at his coronation. This dreadful and disgraceful tragedy spread all over England, and these unhappy people were slaughtered by thousands. Nearly the whole of his reign was spent in Palestine, whither he went with the king of France; he married Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre, who accompanied him to the Holy Land, where he performed prodigies of valor. Taking advantage of a truce with Saladin, Richard determined to return to England, in order to arrest the machinations of his brother John with Philip, king of France. But on his way he was seized by Leopold, duke of Austria, his most bitter enemy, and thrown into prison, where he was detained for some time by the secret plottings of his enemies, aided by his unnatural brother John. His mother, Eleanor, exerted herself most strenuously in his behalf, and collected an enormous sum for his ransom, which she carried to Metz, and paid to the emperor Henry VI of Germany. On his return he was received by his subjects with great demonstrations of joy, who loved him for his undaunted bravery and the hardships which he had endured. He was killed at the siege of Chalus, by Bertrand de Gourdon, who pierced his shoulder with an arrow. John succeeded him in 1199, A.D.

WILLIAM, 1166, A.D.

King of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, succeeded Malcolm

IV. In the early years of his reign he recovered Northumberland from Henry II, but some time after, on making an expedition into England, he was taken prisoner and obliged to do homage to Henry for his whole kingdom in order to regain his liberty. Richard I, however, relieved him from these disgraceful conditions, being anxious to make a friend of William rather than an enemy, during his intended expedition to the Holy Land. He enacted many wise laws, which are still preserved, and maintained with great firmness the independence of the Scottish church. He died after a long reign in 1214, A.D., and was succeeded by his son Alexander II.

PHILIP II, 1180, A.D.

King of France, surnamed Augustus, succeeded Louis VII, was a monarch of splendid talents, a renowned warrior, and an able politician. Since the time of Charlemagne no prince had ever ruled in France of like ability. He did much for the aggrandizement of France, and succeeded in detaching from England some very considerable provinces. He summoned John of England for the murder of his nephew Arthur of Brittany, and ordered him, as his vassal, to be tried by his peers; and on his non-appearance he took possession of Anjou, Normandy, and Maine, which since that epoch have been lost to England. Philip accompanied Richard Cour de Lion to the Holy Land, but their mutual jealousies marred the expedition. Philip returned to France, seduced the too willing John from his allegiance to his brother, and by his intrigues with Leopold of Austria, and Henry VI of Germany, endeavored to get possession of Richard, then detained a captive in Germany. At a later period he prepared to invade England, but was prevented by the pope, who obliged him to give up his project. He was succeeded by his son Louis VIII in 1223, whose short reign was memorable *for the crusade against the Albigenses.*

SANCHO I, 1185, A.D.

King of Portugal, succeeded Alphonso I, was as brave and valiant as his father, but not as successful against the Moors as his predecessors. Assisted by a band of crusaders from Holland and Germany, who, on their way to Palestine, put into the river Tagus; he took Silvas, the capital of Algarve, but could not retain possession of it, being re-taken by the prince of the Almohades, Emir-el-Moomenim. He was succeeded by Alfonso II in 1211, A.D.

CLEMENT III, 1188, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded Gregory VIII, during whose reign little occurred worthy of note, with the exception of his causing a crusade to be preached throughout Christendom, in order to put a stop to the progress of the infidels under the renowned Saladin, who had taken the Holy city, and was rapidly gaining possession of all the conquests of the Christians in Palestine. On the death of Clement III, Celestine III mounted the papal throne.

ORIO MALIPIERI, 1178, A.D.

Doge of Venice, who had on a former occasion refused this high dignity and office. During his reign, Zara revolted and declared itself independent of Venice. Orio became weary of the cares which his position necessarily entailed upon him, and abdicated the throne, and retired into a monastery. He was succeeded in 1192 by Eurico Dandolo.

HENRY VI, 1190, A.D.

Emperor of Germany and king of Italy, succeeded his father Frederic Barbarossa. He was active, eloquent, and brave, but perfidious, cruel, and vindictive. He was called the Severe, and for the attainment of his projects scrupled not to make use of ignoble means. He was

chiefly occupied during his reign in making himself master of Naples and Sicily, to which he laid claim in right of his empress Constantia, the aunt of William, king of Sicily, who died childless. The crown was usurped by Tancred, who had been crowned at Palermo; but upon the unexpected arrival of Henry VI in Italy, the pope, in dread of his power, crowned him king of Italy during Easter. Henry advanced to Naples, where he exercised the most atrocious cruelties upon all who opposed him. Tancred died, and left his widow, Sybilla, and his young son William perfectly helpless. Henry, by solemn promises, induced Sybilla to confide her son to his care; but when, in his power, put out his eyes, and mutilated and confined him in a castle in Swabia, where he soon died. He was unable to put into execution the vast projects which he contemplated, by dying suddenly at Messina, from poison administered to him, it is supposed, by the empress Constantia, who, being a native of Sicily, was so shocked at the horrid barbarities exercised by Henry VI, that she headed her countrymen against her husband, and assisted them to regain their liberties. He left an infant son Frederic; and his mother, Constantia, instantly claimed the protection of the pontiff in 1197, A.D.

CASIMIR, 1177, A.D.

Duke of Poland, the youngest son of Boleslas Wrymouth. He was idolized by his people, whom he governed with mildness and equity. He established several very useful laws, and the sovereignty was declared hereditary in his descendants by Alexander III. He made himself respected by the princes of Selisia, and the neighbouring provinces stood in dread of his valor. Apoplexy was supposed to be the cause of his death in 1194, A.D., when his son, Lesko the White, was declared duke, and his pretensions ably supported by the Palatine of Cracow.

CONRAD II, 1190, A.D.

King of Bohemia, succeeded Frederic, was a prince of

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some ability, but unsuccessful in several of his military engagements. In his contests with Poland, he suffered continual defeats, which hastened his death in 1197, A.D., when Premislaus Ottacarus I succeeded him.

EMERIC, 1196, A.D.

King of Hungary, succeeded Bela III, was a prince of a firm and decisive character. His army rebelled against him, but his undaunted courage subdued the mutineers; for, adorned with the crown, unarmed, and brandishing the sceptre, he rushed into the camp, and was received as his noble conduct deserved. He was succeeded by Ladislaus II, in 1204, A.D.

VSEVOLOD III, 1177, A.D.

Grand Duke of Russia, the successor of Mikhal I, during whose reign of a few months nothing worth notice occurred. Vsevolod, however, during the first years of his administration, was fully employed in quelling intestine commotions. The people advanced but slowly towards civilization, and commerce was not in a flourishing condition. The Bulgarians from their inroads harassed the kingdom, and Vsevolod laid siege to their capital. He died in 1212, A.D., leaving his estates amongst his children.

SUERCHER III, 1192, A.D.

King of Sweden, the successor of Canute, was an able politician, and by the vigor of his administration secured the good of his people. He was succeeded by Eric X, in 1210, A.D.

CANUTE VI, 1182, A.D.

King of Denmark, succeeded his father Waldemar I, possessed no great military skill, consequently the kingdom during his reign did not acquire any extent of territory. His political talents were, however, far from despicable. Waldemar II succeeded him in 1202, A.D.

ALEXIUS II, 1183, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, lost his father Manuel Commenus at a very early age, was murdered by his relative Andronicus, who reigned but a few years, and in his turn suffered the same fate by Isaac Angelus. He was succeeded by Alexius III, during which time the son of Isaac fled to the West, and persuaded the commanders of the fourth Crusade, who were just setting out, to accompany him and release his father from prison. Constantinople was taken, and Alexius IV gained the sceptre. Himself and parent were both assassinated, and Murzufle, as Alexius V, succeeded in 1204, A.D.

TANCRED, 1189, A.D.

King of Sicily, who on the death of William was raised to the throne in preference to Constantia, sister of that monarch, married to Henry VI of Germany. He successfully repelled the invasion of his kingdom by the German emperor during his life, but at his death his widow, with her infant son, were left without protection. Henry VI then gained possession of Sicily, where he perpetrated the most horrid barbarities. The beautiful Grecian princess Irene, daughter of Isaac Angelus, and the youthful widow of Roger (who died young), the son of Tancred, fell into the hands of Henry VI, having been captured in Sicily.



CHAPTER XVIII.

1199, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	JOHN.
SCOTLAND	WILLIAM. <i>see</i> CHAP. XVII.
FRANCE	PHILIP. <i>see</i> CHAP. XVII.
SPAIN	FERDINAND III.
PORTUGAL	SANCHO I. <i>see</i> CHAP. XVII.
ITALY	FREDERIC. <i>see</i> GERMANY.
ROME	INNOCENT III.
VENICE	ENRICO DANDOLO.
GERMANY	FREDERIC II.
POLAND	LESKO V.
BOHEMIA	PREMISLAUS.
HUNGARY	ANDREW II.
RUSSIA	VSEVOLOD. <i>see</i> CHAP. XVII.
NORWAY	HACON.
SWEDEN.....	ERIC X.
DENMARK	WALDEMAR II.
CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXIUS III.
SICILY	FREDERIC II. <i>see</i> GERMANY.
ASIA AND AFRICA	MALEK-EL-ADHEL.

1199—1216—All contemporary with John.

JOHN, 1199, A.D.

KING of England, who succeeded his brother Richard, possessed every vice which could degrade human nature. His succession to the throne was disputed by his nephew Arthur of Brittany, who fell unhappily into his hands, and was murdered, it is generally supposed by John; for which crime Philip, King of France, summoned him as his vassal to answer before his peers. Upon John's non-appearance, Philip made this a pretext for seizing upon the English possessions in France, which he annexed to his own dominions, and united for ever to that kingdom. John made himself odious to all ranks of the people by his execrable conduct, and by his infamous concessions to the Pope, Innocent III, who had laid the kingdom under an interdict, excommunicated him, and then gave Philip permission to invade England. The great barons and the people now prepared to take advantage of the pusillanimity of John, and to restrain the enormous prerogative of the crown. They took up arms, and forced him to sign the Magna Charta, the foundation of English freedom, and of the rights and privileges of the people. John married Isabella, heiress of Angouleme, for whom he had conceived a passion, and divorced his own wife very unceremoniously for that purpose. Hated and detested by his subjects, yet from his abject conduct to the pontiff, that haughty prelate was now for political reasons his friend, the barons in despair offered the crown to Louis, the son of the King of France, but whilst John was in the midst of preparation for the dreaded invasion, death relieved his subjects from their detested monarch. He died at Newark, when the barons instantly returned to their allegiance, and crowned his son Henry, then an infant, in 1216, A.D.

FERDINAND III, 1214, A.D.

King of Castile, called St. Ferdinand, succeeded his father, Alphonso VIII, was a wise and pious sovereign. He made important conquests, and added to his dominions the kingdom of Cordova, which he took from the Moors, also Murcia and Seville. He united Arragon to Castile upon the death of Alphonso IV, and, when making preparations to march into Africa, death terminated his glorious career. He was extremely beloved by his subjects and equally dreaded by his foes. He was succeeded by his son Alphonso X in 1252, A.D.

INNOCENT III, 1198, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded Celestine III, was a prince of most powerful intellect with a lofty and enterprising genius, and pushed the power of the Holy See to its greatest extent. By his skilful policy he obtained the mastery over all the sovereigns of Europe, who, by his consummate management, were made to bend the knee in lowly submission to his mandates. He averred and put in force the principle that no prince, bishop, or ruler, had any lawful power but what was derived from the Pontiff, who was the representative of St. Peter, the vicar of Christ upon earth. In the contest for the German empire, on the death of Henry VI, he excommunicated Philip, who was Regent, and appointed Otho in his place during the minority of Frederic II. He caused a crusade to be preached against the Albigenses, who were overpowered. Innocent died in 1216, and Honorius ascended the Papal throne.

ENRICO DANDOLO, 1192, A.D.

Doge of Venice, was a most distinguished statesman and warrior. During his glorious reign his surpassing genius exalted his country to a height of unrivalled grandeur. Dandolo was elected to the sovereignty of Venice at the

advanced age of eighty-four, when nearly blind, and is justly styled her greatest prince. He accompanied and commanded the fourth crusade to the East, besieged and took Constantinople, and, for his services during that memorable expedition, was permitted to add to the title of doge, the additional proud one of "Despot of Pomerania," and "Lord of one-fourth and one-eighth of the Roman Empire." He died in his ninety-eighth year and was interred in the Cathedral of Santa Sophia with great magnificence.

FREDERIC II, 1197, A.D.

Emperor of Germany, was elected on the death of his father, Henry VI, but being a minor, his uncle, Philip, was chosen regent. His election was disputed by some of the other princes of the empire, who chose Otho, Duke of Brunswick, son of Henry the Lion, and these two powerful factions desolated the empire until the death of Philip, when Otho was crowned at Rome. Sometime after he incurred the anger of the Pope, was excommunicated, and Frederic II inaugurated at Aix-le-Chapelle with great magnificence 1215, A.D. Frederic had been brought up in Sicily and had early acquired a taste for Oriental refinement; his expressive countenance beamed with nobility and benevolence. On his accession he had embraced the cross, but the affairs of Sicily had prevented his visiting the Holy Land. Honorius III threatened him, and Gregory IX actually excommunicated him, and in return Frederic laid waste the lands of the church. He went to Palestine in contempt of the Pontiff, and by his success Jerusalem was ceded to him by the Sultan of Egypt. His reign was passed in continual struggles with the popes, who induced his son Henry to rebel against his father, and harassed all Italy by the factions of the Guelf and Ghibelline. But Frederic overcame all his enemies and resisted with energy the succeeding Popes Celestine IV and Innocent IV. His last wife was Isabella, sister of

Henry III of England, with whom he solemnized his nuptials at Worms with extraordinary magnificence in 1235, A.D. He died at Naples, of a fever, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, whilst raising an army after his defeat at Parma, in 1250, A.D. His body was carried to Palermo and there interred. Frederic was monarch of seven crowns, of Germany, and the Roman Empire, the iron crown of Lombardy, and those of Sicily, Sardinia, and Burgundy, yet his intellectual acquirements of mind and body surpassed all these glories. His mansoleum was opened in 1781, when he was found adorned in robes richly embroidered, with the imperial crown upon his head and a splendid ring composed of costly emeralds upon his finger, boots and spurs upon his feet, and the sceptre in his hand.

LESKO IV, 1194, A.D.

King of Poland, succeeded his father, Casimir, and was surnamed the White, from his fair complexion. He was gifted with great virtues, but deficient in vigor sufficient to govern his powerful nobles, and keep his fierce neighbours in awe. The Russians and Prussians ravaged the country, when, after many struggles, Lesko was murdered in the bath by Swantafselk, a turbulent chief of Pomerania. He was succeeded by Boleslas V, in 1227, A.D.

PREMISLAUS, 1197, A.D.

King of Bohemia, succeeded Conrad II. In the contests between Philip and Otho for the imperial crown of Germany, Premislaus at first sided with Philip, but in the end joined the banner of Otho, who was crowned eventually at Rome. He was succeeded by Winceslaus III, in 1230, A.D.

ANDREW II, 1204, A.D.

King of Hungary, succeeded Ladislaus II. He was the *leader* of the fifth crusade, and landed his troops at

Ptolemais, and attempted to take Tabor. In this expedition, as in those preceding, the pilgrims suffered dreadful hardships, met with little success, and were obliged to restore Damietta, and conclude a truce with the Sultan. Andrew returned to his dominions. He was succeeded by Bela IV, in 1207, A.D.

HACO VI, 1207, A.D.

King of Norway, succeeded Magnus VI. His brave and warlike disposition induced him to collect a formidable army and fleet to invade Scotland, but met with a signal defeat from Alexander III. He fled with his scattered navy to the Orkney Isles, where disappointed ambition and wounded pride terminated his life at Largs. Magnus VII. succeeded him in 1263, A.D.

ERIC X, 1210, A.D.

King of Sweden, succeeded Suercher III, was a good and pious prince, and during his reign the kingdom was tranquil, and the people happy. After Eric, John ascended the throne, in 1220, a wise and prudent monarch, whose death was deeply regretted by his subjects.

WALDEMAR II, 1202, A.D.

King of Denmark, succeeded Canute VI, was a wise and politic prince, who made important conquests, and extended his dominions. He took Holstein and Esthland, but unhappily was surprised by night in the island of Lyâc, and made prisoner by Count von Schwerin, whose wife he had dishonored during his absence in the Holy Land. Waldemar was obliged to restore all his conquests in Germany to regain his liberty, to pay a heavy ransom, and to hold his crown in fee of the empire. On gaining his liberty, he planned a sanguinary revenge, but was defeated, and lost one of his eyes in battle. He was succeeded by his son, Eric, in 1243, A.D.

ALEXIOUS III, 1195, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, usurped the crown, and threw his brother, Isaac Angelus, into a loathsome dungeon. On the taking of Constantinople by the Crusaders, he fled into Bulgaria with his daughter, the beauteous Irene, carrying away also the rich crown jewels, and other portable treasure. Isaac and his son, Alexius, regained the throne, but were murdered. The Crusaders placed Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, on the throne in 1203, A.D.

MALEK-EL-ADHEL, 1198, A.D.

Sultan of Egypt, the brother of Saladin, whom he succeeded, after dispossessing his nephews of their just dominions. He was a free-spirited and generous prince, and entered into a secret alliance with Frederic II, emperor of Germany, to whom he ceded Jerusalem, on condition that the Mohamedans should be permitted to make pilgrimages to a mosque in the city. He behaved with the greatest generosity to Frederic, by sending him a friendly caution to warn him that his enemies had purposed to deliver him into his hands. Malek-el-Adhel became weary of the cares of royalty, and resigned the throne to his own sons.

CHAPTER XIX.

1216, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	HENRY III.
SCOTLAND	ALEXANDER II.
FRANCE	ST. LOUIS.
SPAIN	ALPHONSO X.
PORTUGAL	SANCHO II.
ITALY	FREDERIC II. <i>see</i> GERMANY.
ROME	HONORIUS III.
VENICE	PIETRO ZIANI.
GERMANY	FREDERIC II. <i>see</i> GERMANY.
POLAND	BOLESLAUS.
BOHEMIA	WINCESLAUS III.
HUNGARY	BELA IV.
PRUSSIA	YURY, GEORGE II.
NORWAY	MAGNUS VII.
SWEDEN	WALDEMAR I.
DENMARK	ERIC VI.
CONSTANTINOPLE	BALDWIN II.
SICILY	CONADIN.
ASIA	CHINGIS KHAN.
AFRICA	MALEK-EL-MOATTAN.

1216—1272—All contemporary with Henry III.

HENRY III, 1216, A.D.

KING of England, was but nine years old on the decease of his father, John ; but his cause was ably supported by the Earl of Pembroke, who was chosen Protector. He caused Henry to be crowned immediately after the funeral, and made him publicly swear fealty to the Pope. Henry was exceedingly weak in character, and lavished upon foreigners the wealth of the nation. Louis of France was forced to abandon his claim to the throne, and hastily returned to his own kingdom. Henry, by his want of faith and unwise conduct, wearied his barons, who rebelled, and obliged him to renew the Great Charter, with the ceremony of "bell, book, and candle," in which the king joined, but soon after broke his promises, and lost the confidence of his people. He married Eleanor, daughter of the count of Provence, and in every station foreigners were preferred to natives, and honors showered upon them. At length, the earl of Leicester, a haughty noble, collected forces, and openly opposed the king, who was warmly supported by his excellent son, prince Edward. Civil war ensued. King Henry was taken prisoner, but exchanged for his son, who voluntarily took his place. Leicester broke through all the treaties which he had made with prince Edward, and acted as a despotic monarch in every way but in name. The gallant prince, however, found means of escape (Leicester having imprisoned him after the battle of Lewes), completely defeated Leicester, who was slain in the battle, and peace was once more restored to the distracted kingdom. Edward released his father, whom he placed upon his throne, and then set out for the Holy Land.

In this reign the first attempt was made to form the House of Commons. Henry III died 1272, A.D., and was succeeded by his affectionate son, Edward I.

ALEXANDER II, 1216, A.D.

King of Scotland, was a wise and active monarch. His reign was chiefly occupied in enforcing the laws in the Celtic parts of his kingdom, and in quelling disorders in several districts. He married the English princess, Joan, by whom he had no family, and after her death, Mary, a daughter of the proud house of De Couci. Alexander died in the island of Kerrara, in the Hebrides, and left a son, who succeeded him as Alexander III, in 1249, A.D.

LOUIS IX, 1226, A.D.

King of France, called the Pious, or St. Louis, succeeded his father, Louis VIII, was a most exemplary character, and universally allowed to be one of the greatest princes in Europe. By his equity and disinterestedness he acquired the confidence of all the monarchs in Christendom. He was only twelve years of age when his father died, but his mother, Blanche of Castile, ruled, as regent, with wisdom and vigor. He restored to Henry III of England the best part of the provinces in France which he had lost, and made a code of laws, called Establishments. Louis was a most zealous advocate for the Christian religion, and readily embarked in a crusade, which proved unfortunate, he being taken prisoner, with his brothers and nobles. His brother, Robert of Artois, was killed by his side, and in order to gain his liberty, he was forced to restore Damietta, which he had taken, and pay a large ransom. Twenty years after he undertook a second crusade, but died of an epidemical distemper before Tunis on the coast of Africa, and thus France lost a prince whose equal has rarely been found. He was succeeded

by his son, Philip III in 1270, A.D. Robert, one of the sons of St. Louis by marriage with the heiress of Bourbon, adopted her name and became the head of that race of kings until lately seated on the throne of France.

ALPHONSO X, 1252, A.D.

King of Castile, succeeded his father, Ferdinand III, surnamed the Wise, was deeply versed in astronomy, and held in great consideration by foreign princes for his learning, yet failed to gain the affections of his people. He was imprudent and rash, but continued to extend his dominions by the conquest of Algarve from the Moors, which, when his daughter married the king of Portugal, he gave as her portion. He published the "Alphonsine Tables, Astronomical," and a noted code of laws called "Las Partidas." Alphonso died broken hearted in 1284, A.D. His grandson, Alphonso de la Cerda, was appointed his successor.

SANCHO II, 1223, A.D.

King of Portugal, succeeded Alfonso II, was not so successful as his predecessors over the Mahomedans. He conquered Alentejo, which he annexed to his dominions. He died in 1248, A.D., and his successor, Alphonso III, marrying a Castilian princess, secured the possession of Algarve, which otherwise would have been disputed and been productive of war.

HONORIUS III, 1216, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded Innocent III, was engaged in continual dissensions with Frederic II, emperor of Germany, respecting the affairs of Sicily. His successors, Gregory IX, Innocent IV, and Alexander IV, in 1154, A.D., were all more or less actively employed in endeavoring to separate the crown of Sicily from the empire of Germany, but notwithstanding their repeated excommuni-

cations, Frederic II set them all at defiance, and never allowed any one of them to attain their object.

PIETRO ZIANI, 1207, A.D.

Doge of Venice, is said to have proposed the abandonment of Venice, with the transfer of the whole population to Constantinople. He was succeeded by Giacomo Thiepolo, celebrated for his construction of a civil code. In 1268, A.D., Lorenzo Thiepolo obtained the ducal bonnet after some important changes had been effected in the manner of conducting the election to that dignity.

BOLESLAUS V, 1227, A.D.

Duke of Poland, surnamed the Chaste, was a prince of feeble character, very devout and charitable. During his reign Poland was harassed by internal factions and became an easy prey to the Tatars, who, under Chingis Khan, devastated and plundered the kingdom. Boleslaus fled into Hungary, and on his return defeated the Lithuanians and Russians. He was succeeded by Lesko the Black in 1279, A.D.

WINCESLAUS III, 1230, A.D.

King of Bohemia, succeeded Premislaus I, and was so eminently virtuous that he was canonized at his death. He laid claim to the crown of Poland in right of his aunt, Griffina, widow of Lesko the Black, invaded the kingdom, and obtained some places, which he garrisoned with his troops. He was succeeded by Premislaus Ottacarus II, in 1250, A.D.

BELA IV, 1235, A.D.

King of Hungary, succeeded Andrew IV. On his accession he found the kingdom reduced to a most deplorable

condition from the repeated invasions of the Tatars, or Monguls. He bravely endeavored to repair the ills of his country by inducing and encouraging the Germans to settle in the kingdom; also, by improving the condition of the people, and by adding to the number of the royal free cities. He was succeeded by Stephen in 1270, A.D.

YURY, OR GEORGE II, 1212, A.D.

Grand Prince of Russia, whose reign was chiefly memorable for the first invasion of the Monguls, who, at this period, poured into Europe, spreading death, ruin, and desolation before them. They besieged and took Vladimir, which they burnt, and the Grand Princess, with many ladies perished in the flames. Yury was succeeded by his brother, Yaraslaf, who, in 1239, A.D., rebuilt the city, and assembled the scattered and terrified inhabitants. He was succeeded by Sviatislof, and after him by Alexander in 1252, A.D.

MAGNUS VII, 1262, A.D.

King of Norway, succeeded Haco VI, was not so warlike as his predecessor. He was invited to the crown of Sweden in 1319, A.D., but his weak and overbearing conduct disgusted the Swedes. He was succeeded by Eric II, in 1286, A.D.

WALDEMAR I, 1250, A.D.

King of Sweden, succeeded Eric II, whose reign was unimportant. He was a prince of great courage and wisdom. He did much good for his country, and founded the city of Stockholm, since the capital of the kingdom of Sweden. He was succeeded in 1277, A.D., by Magnus I.

ERIC VI, 1242, A.D.

King of Denmark, succeeded his father, Waldemar II, who

came to an untimely end, being murdered by his brother, who himself suffered a violent death. He was followed by Christian I, whose reign was a scene of wars, both foreign and domestic. On his death, Eric VII mounted the throne, who was guided by the counsels of his mother, Margaret, a woman of great ability and prudence, but whose policy, however, did not prevent her son from falling a prey to the fury of conspirators, in 1286, A.D.

BALDWIN II, 1228, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, succeeded Peter de Courtney, grandson of Louis VI of France, was a weak prince, and but ill-calculated to encounter the perils with which he was surrounded. His poverty is represented as so great, as to oblige him to pawn his son, Philip, to his burghers, with the crown of thorns reputed to have been worn by our Lord, and other precious relics. Constantinople was besieged and retaken by Michael Palæologus, one of the generals of John Lascaris, the Greek emperor of Nice, whom he murdered, in 1261, A.D.

CHINGIS KHAN, 1206, A.D.

Chief of the Monguls or Tatars, who distinguished himself by his valor, talent, and generosity. He came from Great Tartary, and made himself master of all Persia and Asia Minor. Flushed with success, he, at the head of his horse, poured into Europe, spreading ruin and desolation wheresoever he appeared. He invaded China, subdued Thibet, and defeated the Russians, whom he put to flight. His grandson, Batoo, and his successors, afterwards exacted tribute from them for 200 years. The rapid conquests of Batoo obliged all Christendom to arm in its defence, when, in 1252, A.D., a bloody battle was fought near Lignitz, and lost, after which the Monguls retired. Chingis Khan died in 1227, A.D., and was succeeded by his sons. He was called the Khan of the Golden Hoard.

MALEK-EL-MOATTEM, 1249, A.D.

Sultan of Egypt, and last descendant of Malek-el-Adhel. He took St. Louis of France prisoner during the Crusade, but released him upon the payment of a heavy ransom. The Mamelukes were highly incensed at peace being made without their sanction, murdered the sultan, elected Az-Eddeen-Aybeg in his stead, newly-arranged the government, and their order ruled over Egypt for upwards of two centuries and a half.

CHAPTER XX.

1272, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	EDWARD I.
SCOTLAND	BALIOI.
FRANCE	PHILIP III.
SPAIN	SANCHO IV.
PORTUGAL	DIONYSIUS, or DENIS.
ITALY	<i>See</i> GERMANY.
ROME	GREGORY X.
VENICE	GIOVANNI DANDOLO.
GERMANY	RODOLPH I.
POLAND	LESKO VI.
BOHEMIA	OTTACARUS.
HUNGARY	LADISLAUS III.
RUSSIA	VASIL I.
NORWAY	ERIC II.
SWEDEN.....	MAGNUS I.
DENMARK	ERIC VIII.
CONSTANTINOPLE	MICHAEL PALÆOLOGUS.
SICILY	CHARLES OF ANJOU.
ASIA	ORTOHRUL.

1272—1377.—All contemporary with Edward I.

EDWARD I, 1272, A.D.

KING of England, surnamed Longshanks, called the English Justinian, was rather a great than a good king. Renowned as a warrior and politician, he passed numerous statutes, all equally wise, and tending to the better regulation of the courts of justice. Before his accession he had greatly distinguished himself in Palestine, where his heroic deeds led the infidels to attempt to assassinate him. But, though dangerously wounded, his life was saved by his pious wife, Eleanore, who sucked the poison from the wound. Soon after his return he conquered Wales, and, to his everlasting disgrace, Edward had David, its prince, hanged, drawn, and quartered. Philip of France seized upon Guienne, but the pope effected an accommodation between the princes, and it was given back to Edward. For many years he was engaged in warfare with Scotland, whose nobles had imprudently chosen him as umpire to settle the disputes (as regarded the succession) of Bruce and Baliol, the two competitors for the crown of that kingdom. Edward decided in favor of Baliol, whom he treated with contumely, forced the Scots to take up arms, and war again deluged the kingdom with blood. Headed by the celebrated William Wallace, they defied Edward, until that great patriot was betrayed into his hands by Sir John Monteith, the intimate friend of Wallace, and to whose dastardly and treacherous conduct eternal infamy is attached. The noble and intrepid Wallace was publicly beheaded on Tower Hill, and the Scots, aroused to fury, were not long in seeking another leader. Led by the noble Bruce, they raised a considerable force, declared Scotland independent, and Bruce was crowned at Scone by the bishop of St. Andrew's. Edward now prepared

to advance in person towards Scotland, resolved to subdue that country, and take vengeance upon the nation; but his cruelty and iniquity was stayed by the "God of battles," who by death prevented further injustice. He died of sudden illness, in 1307, A.D., leaving to his son, Edward III, his dying request, "never to cease war with Scotland until he had completely conquered that nation."

BALIEL, 1292, A.D.

King of Scotland, chosen by Edward I, of England, whom the people of Scotland had made umpire to settle the disputes which had arisen upon the death of the Maid of Norway, the grand daughter of Alexander III, who had died and left the kingdom open to two illustrious competitors, Robert Bruce, and John Baliol, both descendants of the Earl of Huntingdon, third son of David I. To avoid the horrors of civil war, the parliament appealed to Edward I, and both parties agreed to abide by his decree. He chose Baliol, who was put in possession of the throne, and took the oath of fealty to England's king. After the death of Baliol, Robert Bruce determined at all risks to preserve, if possible, the independence of his country. He was the grandson of the competitor of Baliol, and by his heroic conduct and undaunted bravery, succeeded in accomplishing his ardent desire. He was crowned king, and though long and sanguinary was the contest, after twelve pitched battles he defeated all his enemies, and remained in possession of the kingdom.

PHILIP III, 1270, A.D.

King of France, surnamed the Bold, was just, benevolent, and liberal; but his reign presents no events of importance. Great dissensions subsisted between the royal houses of France and Aragon, which was further increased by the marriage of the son of Philip with the heiress of *Navarre*. A dreadful massacre of the French took place

in Palermo in 1282, A.D., at the instigation, it is said, of Peter of Aragon. Philip entered Spain, but after taking Gerona, he was forced to retreat, and died at Perpignion of a fever. He was succeeded by Philip IV, le Bel, a proud, irritable, and crafty prince, whose acts of injustice form a series of events. He seized Pope Boniface VIII, whom he insulted and menaced with death; caused the destruction and extirpation of the Knights Templar, and poison was administered in a plate of figs to Benedict XI. The *Etats Genereaux*, similar to our English parliament, is supposed to owe its foundation to Philip le Bel. He was succeeded by his son, Louis IV, in 1313, A.D. Philip IV left three sons, and one daughter who married Edward II of England.

SANCHO IV, 1285, A.D.

King of Castile and Leon, succeeded his father, Alphonso X, surnamed the Brave, from his great success in war. His rebellion and ill-conduct to his parent were deeply visited upon himself. His kingdom was a prey to anarchy and turbulence; wars at home devastated the country, and produced much misery to the people; and his contest with foreign powers brought him little renown, though they were usually successful. He left his throne to his son, Ferdinand IV, and made his queen, Donna Maria, regent, 1295, A.D.

DENIS, OR DIONYSIUS, 1279, A.D.

King of Portugal, surnamed the "Father of his people," succeeded his father, Alonzo III; was an exceedingly accomplished prince, possessed great talents, and justly celebrated for his encouragement of learning. He succeeded in wresting the province of Algarve from the government of Leon; and by his able policy towards Castile, prevailed on its king, Alphonso X, to abolish a claim "of attending him to his wars with fifty lances," which he had exacted from Sancho, the predecessor of Denis. This great prince founded the university at

Lisbon, and died beloved and regretted by the whole nation in 1325, and was succeeded by Alfonso, or Alonzo IV.

GREGORY X, 1272, A.D.

Pope of Rome, possessed both vigor and ability. His predecessor had called in the aid of Charles of Anjou, in order to banish the house of Hohenstauffen from the two Sicilies. Charles in his turn, however, menaced Italy, and Gregory, to crush his too great importance, persuaded the diet to elect another sovereign in the person of Rudolph of Hapsburgh, and thus restored peace to the empire. The successors of Gregory were weak pontiffs, with the exception of Nicholas IV, and Boniface VIII, in 1301, A.D.

GIOVANNI DANDOLO, 1280, A.D.

Doge of Venice, whose reign is memorable for the establishment of the Inquisition in Venice by Nicholas IV. He was succeeded in 1289, A.D., by Pietro Gradenigo, whose first act was to renew hostilities with Genoa. During an engagement which followed, the celebrated Marco Polo was taken captive, but obtained his liberty by writing his adventures. Gradenigo was excommunicated by the pope, with whom he disputed the possession of Ferrara, and Venice laid under an interdict. All Europe then combined against Venice, which was not reconciled to the holy see for nearly two years.

RODOLPH OF HAPSBURGH, 1273, A.D.

Emperor of Germany, was elected to fill that exalted station after the empire had been three and twenty years without a head. He was chosen by the pope and the princes of the empire, who felt it necessary to oppose with vigor the attacks of Ottacarus, king of Bohemia, who had become a most formidable opponent. Rodolph was a man of ability and generosity, combined with strong sense; yet *before he could obtain the dignity he coveted, he was*

necessitated to promise to yield unconditional obedience to the pope, to renounce all claim to Italy, and to ally himself to the house of Anjou. He was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, and Gregory X bestowed his benediction on him, and thus put an end to the contests between the pope and the empire, which had so long agitated Europe. Ottacar, king of Bohemia, was a great tyrant, and was hated for his severity, which induced his subjects to lay complaints against him before the diet at Wurzburg, but Rodolf soon reduced him to submission. Instigated by his high spirited queen, Cunigunda, he rebelled a second time, which ended in his defeat and death. The empire remained, in spite of all Rodolph's efforts, in a state nearly approaching to anarchy, and peace merely appeared at short intervals. His chief aim was to secure the Austrian possessions (which Ottacar had been obliged to cede to the empire) to his family, and of making the imperial crown hereditary, and of having his son Albert named as his successor. In his old age he married Agnes of Burgundy, then in her fourteenth year; but had a numerous family of sons and daughters by a former marriage. He died of disappointment and grief, the princes having refused to elect Albert king of the Romans, which, with the death of another son, preyed upon his mind, and brought him to a premature grave in 1291, A.D., and was succeeded by Adolf of Nassau.

LESKO VI, 1279, A.D.

King of Poland, surnamed the Black, succeeded Boleslaus V. His reign was disastrous from the rebellion of the bishops of Cracow, who incited the Lithuanians to ravage Poland, but were defeated and imprisoned by Lesko. At the approach of the Tatars he fled into Hungary, and there remained until they retired. Lesko died broken hearted, remorse for many misdeeds, and reflections on his cowardice, caused life to be a misery to him. He was succeeded by Henry the Honest, and subsequently by Premislaus, in 1295, A.D.

OTTACAR, 1278, A.D.

King of Bohemia, was a candidate for the empire of Germany with Rodolph, Count of Hapsburgh. On his accession he opposed him, and refused to attend his first Diet to do homage for the fiefs which he held from him as monarch. In consequence his fees were forfeited, and Ottacar proceeded to rebellion. He was forced after his defeat to cede Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, and permitted to retain simply Bohemia and Moravia in fee. He did homage, attired in the royal robes of Bohemia, to Rodolph, who received him meanly clad as a horse soldier under a tent, which was suddenly removed, and exposed Ottacar, kneeling at the feet of Rodolph, to the people, in order to degrade him. He was treacherously betrayed sometime after, and fell by the hands of two soldiers, who purposely sought his life in the thickest of the fight, in 1278, A.D. Wenceslaus, his son, succeeded him.

LADISLAUS III, 1272, A.D.

King of Hungary, succeeded Stephen IV, was devoted to pleasure, which caused him to neglect the affairs of the kingdom. He defeated the Bohemians, and protected Lesko, King of Poland, when he fled from the Tatars, who ravaged his kingdom. After an engagement with the Cumani, whom he routed, he insulted some of the women who fell into his hands, who in revenge assassinated him in his tent. Ladislaus died childless, and the crown was given by the Hungarians to Andrew II, or the Venetian, in 1290, A.D.

VASILI I, 1271, A.D.

Grand Prince of Russia, succeeded Yaroslav III. The citizens of Novogorod elected Dimitri, the son of Alexander, but fearing the Tatars he withdrew, and Vasili regained his throne, but died soon after. In 1276, A.D., he was succeeded by Dimitri, whose brother Andrey se-

cured the Tatar Khan as his ally, but rebelled repeatedly against him. Peace was at length restored, but scarcely had Dimitri secured his crown, when he died, and Andrey III became Grand Prince.

MAGNUS VII, 1277, A.D.

King of Sweden, surnamed Ladislaus, succeeded to the throne after the abdication of Waldemar, was wise and prudent, and esteemed an excellent prince. His reign was disturbed by commotions at home and wars with Denmark. Birger II obtained the crown in 1291, A.D., but being a minor, Torkel Canutson governed as regent. He was cruel and arbitrary, and greatly incensed the people by executing both his brothers, Eric and Waldemar. Magnus was condemned to death by the states, and Birger II fled from the kingdom, when the son of the unhappy Eric was chosen king, though but three years of age.

ERIC II, 1280, A.D.

King of Norway, succeeded Magnus VII, was the firm ally of Scotland. He married Margaret, the daughter of Alexander III, king of that country, and thus drew closer the league of amity which Magnus VII, his predecessor, had entered into with that monarch. He was succeeded by Haco VII in 1299, A.D.

ERIC VIII, 1286, A.D.

King of Denmark, surnamed the Pious, was the reverse of his vicious father Eric VII, whom he succeeded. His disposition was just and his piety great, and but ill accorded with the wars in which he was embroiled during his reign. He carried on a long and tedious contest with the Norwegians, and was frequently engaged with the Swedes. He was succeeded by Christopher II, 1321, A.D.

MICHAEL PALÆOLOGUS, 1261, A.D.

Greek Emperor of Nice, succeeded in re-capturing Con-

stantinople from Baldwin, the last of the Latin emperors. His first act on finding himself firmly established on the throne, was to put out the eyes of John Lascaris, a descendant of Theodore Lascaris, who had raised the principality of Nice to the dignity of an empire, and with whose guardianship he had been entrusted. For this vile act he was excommunicated by the patriarch Arsenius, and in return soon after sent him into banishment. He permitted the Genoese and Venetian merchants (those great rival powers) to reside within the city, wisely calculating that a general commerce would be most essential to the newly restored empire. Michael took several of the Grecian islands and part of the Morea to the east from the Latins, and attempted to unite the two churches, the Greek and the Roman. He eventually obtained the imperial crown, to the exclusion of his youthful ward John Lascaris, but lost the affection of his subjects, from the conquests which the Turks made in Asia Minor. This and other troubles caused his death, when Andronicus Palæologus succeeded him in 1283, A.D.

CHARLES OF ANJOU, 1260, A.D.

Brother of St. Louis, to whom the Pope, Nicholas III, had given the kingdom of Sicily, to the exclusion of Conradin, grandson of Frederic II, the rightful heir. Charles, who accepted the crown against the wishes of his excellent brother, Louis the Pious, was cruel and morose, and headed the Guelph party in Italy; he treated the Sicilians with insult and severity, who offered the crown to Peter III, of Arragon, the husband of Constance, daughter of Manfred, half-brother of the young Conradin. The Pope, not finding Charles of Anjou as pliant as he had anticipated, assisted, in conjunction with Peter III, the celebrated John of Procida, the Sicilian chief. A general and dreadful massacre of the French took place, called the Sicilian Vespers, from its occurring upon Easter-eve, at the hour of evening prayer, an act utterly unpre-

meditated. Charles was obliged to leave Sicily and implored the aid of his nephew, Philip the Bold of France. He retained Apulia, but Peter III and Constance were proclaimed sovereigns of Sicily. At his death he left the crown to his second son, James. Charles died in 1285, A.D.

ORTOHRUL, 1260, A.D.

Sultan of the Ottomans, the son of Suleiman, a noble chieftain of the Turks, and founder of the Ottoman power from Osman, his son. Whilst roving in search of a place of settlement he unexpectedly fell in with two contending armies and gallantly determined to assist the weaker, which brought victory to his side. The great Prince of the Seljookians, of Iconium, called Alla-ed-deen, who was at war with the Tatars, and to whom he had given aid, in gratitude gave him pasture-land, and loaded him with honors. He was succeeded by his son, Osman, who, in 1299, A.D., established a kingdom in Bithynia, and gave his name of Osmans, or Ottomans to the Western Turks.

BIBERS, 1262, A.D.

Mamaluke, Sultan of Egypt, succeeded Seif-ed-deen, who drove the Tatars out of Syria. He received with great kindness the head of the house of Abbas and furnished him with an establishment at Cairo, after Bagdat had been taken by Hoolegoo, the grandson of Chingis Khan, who plundered the city during forty days, and slaughtered 200,000 of the people. The sect of the Assassins was destroyed, and those barbarians took Aleppo and Damascus, and poured into Palestine, where Seif-ed-deen successfully defeated them, and Bibers put an end to their further ravages by expelling them the country.

CHAPTER XXI.

1307, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by.....	EDWARD II.
SCOTLAND.....	ROBERT BRUCE.
FRANCE	LOUIS X.
SPAIN	FERDINAND IV.
PORTUGAL	DINAS. <i>see</i> CHAP. XX.
ITALY	HENRY VII. <i>see</i> GERMANY.
ROME	CLEMENT V.
NAPLES.....	ROBERT.
SICILY	FREDERIC II.
GERMANY	HENRY VII.
POLAND	ULADISLAUS IV.
BOHEMIA	JOHN.
HUNGARY.....	CHARLES ROBERT.
RUSSIA	MIKHAIL.
NORWAY	} MAGNES III.
SWEDEN	
DENMARK	CHRISTOPHER II.
CONSTANTINOPLE	ANDRONICUS PALÆGLOGUS.
ASIA AND AFRICA.....	ORCHAN.

1307—1327—All contemporary with Edward II.



EDWARD II, 1307, A.D.

KING of England, surnamed Carnarvon, succeeded his father, Edward I, was a prince of mild and inoffensive character, but very ill-calculated to govern a fierce and turbulent people. Instead of prosecuting the war in Scotland according to the express will of his parent, he returned to England and recalled to court Piers Gaveston, a worthless favorite, which so exasperated the haughty barons that, headed by the earl of Lancaster, they flew to arms and put Gaveston to death. The Scots finding Edward so little inclined to carry out the vengeance of his father, made many successful inroads upon the English borders, which roused the indolent king, and he entered Scotland with 100,000 men, determined to end the war by a decisive blow. To meet this formidable force, Bruce advanced with but one-third of that number, and defeated the invaders on the field of Bannockburn, near Stirling. Edward's nobles took advantage of his bad fortune and again rebelled, headed by Lancaster, but Edward defeated the earl, whom he caused to be beheaded near Pomfret. His queen, Isabella, daughter of the King of France, conspired with the barons against her husband and fled into France with her son Edward and the Earl of Mortimer, her paramour. She returned very soon after with an army, and a revolt took place in her favor. Edward, abandoned by his subjects, fled into Wales, was arrested, and deposed by a parliament at Westminster, and forced to sign his resignation. His treacherous and guilty queen fearing his vengeance, should he by any turn of popular favor regain his liberty, and desirous of effectually getting rid of her miserable husband, she sent him to Berkeley Castle, where he was murdered with


atrocious cruelty. His son, Edward III, succeeded him in 1327, A.D.

ROBERT BRUCE, 1306, A.D.

King of Scotland, and grandson of that Bruce who had claimed the crown under Edward I. This great and noble patriot, to whom Scotland owed her freedom, had effected his escape from London, rallied his countrymen at Dumfries, and loudly called upon them to avenge their country's wrongs, and fight for liberty. His appeal was heard, the people eagerly surrounded the standard of freedom and a native prince, and Bruce was solemnly crowned king of Scotland and the kingdom declared independent. At the battle of Bannockburn, so glorious to the Scots, the English were completely defeated, and Edward II very narrowly escaped being made prisoner. This brilliant action was quite decisive and fixed the wise and able Bruce upon the throne, which his descendants (notwithstanding that long and continued wars desolated the two nations) contrived to keep by their wisdom and valor for upwards of seventy years. Robert Bruce returned with gratitude the efforts of his valiant nobles who had placed him upon the throne, and liberally bestowed upon them the lands of the conquered. He died in 1329, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, David II.

LOUIS X, 1314, A.D.

King of France, surnamed Hutin, survived his father, Philip le Bel, but one year, and during that time his people were loaded with taxes. He made an unsuccessful attempt upon Flanders, and put to death his prime minister Marigni, whose wealth he coveted. His brothers in succession, Philip the Long, and Charles the Fair, ascended the throne, but nothing of importance took place. Philip VI, de Valois, then gained the throne in 1328, A.D.



FERDINAND IV, 1295, A.D.

King of Castile, surnamed the Summoned, succeeded his father, Sancho IV, was greatly beloved by his subjects for his mild and affable manner and clemency of disposition. His mother immediately assumed the regency, which was beset with troubles from the contention of pretending parties. Alphonso X had excluded Sancho IV from the succession on account of his rebellion against him, and left it to his grandson, Alphonso de la Cerda, who now claimed the crown; added to which the regent was disturbed by the desire of don Henry, uncle to the young king, who wished to govern for him. War, too, was inevitable—engaged at home with Arragon and the Moorish kingdom of Granada, and abroad with France and Portugal, donna Maria felt her power shaken, and delegated her authority to don Henry. On becoming of age, Ferdinand was the delight of the nation, whom he governed with prudence and ability. He made some conquests, took several towns from the Moors in Andalusia, also Gibraltar. It is said, that having too hastily condemned to death two brothers, they declared their innocence, and cited Ferdinand to appear before the mercy seat of God in thirty days, and he dying exactly at that period, was named the “Summoned.” He left the regency to his mother, Donna Maria, and was succeeded by Alphonso XI in 1312, A.D.

CLEMENT V, 1305, A.D.

Pope of Rome, a Frenchman by birth, and who, having been bishop of Bordeaux, removed the papal chair to Avignon, at the request of the French monarch. In the plentitude of his power he abolished the order of Knights Templars, and assisted in extirpating them. Clement V dwelt at Avignon, and from thence thundered forth his fearful edicts; yet, though the head of the church, his conduct was anything but exemplary. Surrounded by

his mistresses, like a Turk in his harem, he acted in close conjunction with Philip of France, whose tool he was in reality. He was succeeded by John XXII in 1338, A.D., whose character was even worse.

GIOVANNI SORANZA, 1311, A.D.


Doge of Venice, succeeded Marinc Giorgi, who reigned but one year. Clement V about this period was induced to remove the interdict under which Venice groaned, at the intercession of Francisco Dandolo. A revolt broke out in Candia, which was followed by the recovery of Zara. With the exception of a few successful engagements against Genoa, Venice enjoyed the blessings of repose for many years. In 1302, the immortal Dante, the father of Italian poetry, with Petraco dell' Ancusa, the father of the much celebrated Petrarch, and many others, were exiled from their country.

ROBERT, 1309, A.D.

King of Naples, the second son of Charles II. He usurped the crown during the absence of his nephew, Charles Hubert, king of Hungary, and obtained the sanction of Clement V, who, true to papal policy, ever ready to curb increasing power, was not willing that the two crowns should adorn the same brow. Robert governed with great vigor and ability, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the king of Sicily, and other continental powers, maintained his seat with great firmness. He died in 1343, A.D., and was succeeded by Joanna I.

FREDERIC II, 1296, A.D.

King of Sicily, the brother of Jayme II, who was chosen by these brave islanders on the desertion of Jayme II of Aragon, to wear the crown. Jayme deserted the Sicilians to make peace with Charles of Valois and the pope. Frederic valiantly resisted the whole force of the enemy,



and compelled the sovereign of Naples to acknowledge him king of Trinacaria and confirm the independence of the kingdom. Frederic was beloved by his subjects for his justice and moderation. and died in 1337, A.D. He was succeeded by Pearo II.

HENRY VII, 1309, A.D.

Emperor of Germany and king of Italy, succeeded Albert I, was Count of Luxembourg, and accounted as the best knight of the day and one of the noblest monarchs who sat on the throne of Germany. He adopted the policy of Charlemagne and Frederic Barbarossa, and strove earnestly to uphold the dignity of the empire ; he was a wise statesman and noble sovereign, but the princes of Germany thwarted him and would not aid him as they ought. His first act was to put under the ban of the empire the murderers of the late emperor, Albert, and to make peace with his family. The Ghibellines of Italy were extremely desirous that Henry should visit Italy, and Dante, who immortalized his name with every noble epithet in his work, "De Monarchia," was extremely anxious for his advance to Rome, that he might crush his enemies at a blow. At length he set out at the head of a small German force, crossed the Alps, entered Milan, and placed the iron crown upon his head. His empress, Margaretha, mounted on a noble palfrey, rode by his side with her beautiful hair in golden curls falling over her shoulders, and with a diadem on her brow. At Pavia the people presented to him the golden crown which Frederic II had lost there, and afterwards he went to Genoa, where the empress, Margaretha, died. At the head of a few troops he forced his way into Rome, which was strongly upheld by the powerful Guelphic faction of the Orsini. Finding the Church of St. Peter impregnable, he caused himself to be crowned in the Lateran, and then left Rome and fixed his camp at Poggibonzi. He demanded the lovely Catherine von Hapsburgh, daughter of Albert I, in marriage,

and prepared in Germany, Genoa, and Sicily to renew the war on every side. Henry was poisoned by a monk during supper at Buon Convento, in 1313, A.D. An inter-regnum followed of fourteen months, occasioned by the intrigues of Louis of Bavaria and Frederic of Austria.

ULADISLAUS IV, 1300, A.D.

King of Poland, surnamed Loketek, or the Short, opposed Premislaus, who had assumed the ensigns of royalty. His vicious conduct gave much offence, and the sceptre was bestowed upon Wenceslaus, whose rigor was so great that Uladislaus was restored and afterwards governed with prudence and wisdom. He was engaged in frequent struggles with the Teutonic knights, who contrived to keep possession of Pomerania and other places, and was in some measure successful over the Bohemians, but his cruelty tarnished his fame. He obtained the friendship of Gedymiu, Duke of Lithuania, who gave his daughter in marriage to his son, Casimir. It is related that 24,000 captives, who had long groaned in dreadful bondage, accompanied the princess to Poland. He was succeeded by Casimir, 1333, A.D.

JOHN OF LUXEMBURGH, 1310, A.D.

King of Bohemia, succeeded his brother Henry, who was expelled for his bad conduct. He was a noble and gallant prince, and was most successful in battle, but unfortunately became blind. He wrested Silesia from the Poles and aspired to the crown of that kingdom in right of his wife Margaret, heiress of Carinthia. He was slain at the battle of Crecy, by Edward the Black Prince, where, bound between two men-at-arms, he plunged into the midst of the fight in the hope of turning the fortune of the day. His sword had inscribed upon it "Ich dien," "I serve," that is, "God, the ladies, and right," which motto was assumed by the Prince of Wales. He was succeeded by Charles IV in 1346, A.D.

CHARLES HUBERT, 1310, A.D.

King of Hungary, grandson of Charles II, king of Sicily, of the house of Anjou. On the death of Andrew III, who left no issue, the nation was divided into many factions. Charles was chosen king, whose vigor and wisdom enabled him to raise the kingdom of Hungary to the highest pitch of glory. During the latter part of his reign he devoted himself to the peaceful arts and contributed greatly to the improvement of his country. He was succeeded by his son Louis in 1342, A.D.

MIKHAIL, 1304, A.D.

Grand Prince of Russia, son of Yaroslav III, whose implacable enemy, George, Prince of Moscowa, misrepresented his conduct to the Khan of the Tatar horde (under whose iron rule Russia had long groaned) who caused him to be murdered. George then obtained the throne, but abandoned his country to the extortions of their masters, the Tatars. George was assassinated by Dimitri, who succeeded to the crown in 1326, A.D., and was in his turn murdered.

MAGNUS III, 1319, A.D.

United the crowns of Sweden and Norway. By his weak and irresolute conduct he so disgusted his subjects that they indignantly deprived him of the crown of Sweden, and forced him to resign that of Norway into the hands of his son, Haquin, or Haco.

CHRISTOPHER II, 1320, A.D.

King of Denmark, brother of Eric the Pious, whom he succeeded. He greatly displeased his subjects by violating his coronation oath. He was made to resign the crown, which he afterwards attempted to regain. On his reinstatement on the throne he did not amend his conduct, and his people again deprived him of it.

ANDRONICUS PALÆOLOGUS, 1283, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, the son of Michael Palæologus, employed himself more in theological controversies than in defending his empire against the rapid advances of the Ottoman Turks, who, under their sultan, Orchan, extended their territories at the expense of the Greeks. The Turkish empire at this epoch, which the valor of its monarchs had founded, was fast rising into eminence and power. Andronicus III succeeded in 1332, A.D.

ORCHAN, 1323, A.D.

Sultan of the Ottomans, succeeded his father, Osman. These people were settled in Bithynia, and Orchan, by his conquests, gradually extended his empire; he subdued a great part of Lesser Asia, Caria, Phrygia, with Mysia, and made the Grecian Isles acknowledge his power. Orchan instituted the corps of Janizaries, signifying new soldiers, and married the daughter of John Cantacuzenes, who at that period usurped the imperial throne of Constantinople. He died in 1350, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Amurath.



CHAPTER XXII.

1327, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by.....	EDWARD III.
SCOTLAND	DAVID II.
FRANCE	PHILIP DE VALOIS.
SPAIN	ALPHONSO XI.
PORTUGAL	ALONZO IV.
ITALY	CHARLES IV. <i>see</i> GERMANY
ROME	BENEDICT XII.
VENICE.....	FRANCESCO DANDOLO.
NAPLES.....	JOANNA.
SICILY	PETER II.
GERMANY	CHARLES IV.
POLAND	CASIMIR THE GREAT.
BOHEMIA	CHARLES IV. <i>see</i> GERMANY.
HUNGARY	LOUIS I.
RUSSIA	ALEXANDER II.
NORWAY	HACO.
SWEDEN	ALBERT OF MECHLENBURGH.
DENMARK	WALDEMAR III.
CONSTANTINOPLE.....	ANDRONICUS PALÆOLOGUS III.
ASIA.....	AMURATH I.
AFRICA.....	TIMOOR THE TATAR.

1327—1377—All contemporary with Edward III.



EDWARD III, 1327, A.D.

KING of England, son of Edward II, was a brave, munificent, and generous prince, more admired than really beloved by his subjects. His first act was to imprison his mother, the guilty Isabella, for life in the Castle of Rising, and to put to death her paramour, Mortimer. The parliament of England had acknowledged the independence of Scotland, but Edward supported Baliol against David II, and compelled him to take refuge in France. Edward was occupied in expensive but brilliant wars with France, assisted by his chivalric son, the renowned Black Prince. He took Caen, in Normandy, defeated the French fleet, and then advanced to Cressy, where a sanguinary engagement took place, in which the French lost 40,000 men, amongst whom were many of the nobility, 1,200 knights, and 8,400 gentlemen. Some pieces of cannon were used for the first time during this battle, which, added to the heroic bravery of the Black Prince, secured this splendid victory. Edward's queen, Philippa of Hainault, during his absence defeated the Scots near Durham, and took David Bruce, their king, prisoner. Calais was reduced after a protracted siege, and Philip of France, dying some time after, was succeeded by John, who renewed hostilities, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers by the Black Prince, who treated him with the greatest magnanimity. England derived internal tranquillity from these foreign expeditions, for it left no time to her barons to breed private feuds at home, the cause of so much misery in the former reign. The inestimable Black Prince sank into an untimely grave, which so sensibly grieved the king that he retired in a manner from the cares of government, and died in 1377, A.D. He instituted the order of the Garter, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II.

DAVID II, 1329, A.D.

King of Scotland, succeeded his father, Robert Bruce, at whose death he was a minor. His accession was disputed by Baliol, whom Edward III secretly encouraged and assisted. David was forced to take refuge in France, from whence he returned in 1346, A.D., and invaded England; but was taken prisoner by queen Philippa at Neville's Cross, near Durham. He was detained a captive in England for ten years, and only released on the payment of 100,000 marks as a ransom. David was not able to attend much to the internal affairs of his kingdom, his exile in France and long imprisonment in England prevented him from making those changes which society in progression naturally demands. He died without children in 1371, A.D., and was succeeded by Robert Stuart.

PHILIP VI, 1328, A.D.

King of France, called Valois, was grandson of Philip le Hardi, or the Bold. His succession was disputed by Edward III, of England, who claimed the crown in right of his mother, Isabella, sister to the three last kings. This produced a series of unsuccessful wars with England, which was the cause of much bloodshed and loss of treasure. Dauphiné was bequeathed by will to the crown of France by its last prince on condition that the king's eldest son should be called Dauphin. The French lost Calais, which was taken by the English, and a truce proclaimed; and Philip, dying, was succeeded by John, his son, an excellent prince, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers. During his captivity, France was involved in wretchedness; the nobles aroused the peasantry to fury by their oppression, and caused them to arm and commit the most horrid enormities. This insurrection, so well known as the "Jacquetrie," gained better treatment for the people, and John was, after the peace which was agreed upon, restored to freedom. Disputes

arose with Charles the Bad, of Navarre; and after this liberation, John, finding that the treaty could not be fully carried out, honorably returned into captivity to England, and died soon after in the Savoy. By these wars France lost Guienne, Poitou, Saintonge, and Limousin. He died in 1364, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Charles V.

ALPHONSO XI, 1327, A.D.

King of Castile, succeeded Alphonso IV, deservedly admired for his justice and firm spirit. By his vigorous administration he subdued the haughty nobles, and compelled them to yield obedience, and even put to death the most refractory. He strenuously opposed the church, whose power had become excessive, and prevented its increase. He captured Algesiras, and routed the Moors in an engagement near Tarifa; but whilst employed in ably besieging Gibraltar, the plague suddenly broke out in the camp, and this great sovereign fell a martyr to the dreadful disease. He left the throne to his son Pedro the Cruel, in 1340, A.D. The Mahomedan kingdom of Grenada was governed by Yusef I.

ALONZO IV, 1324, A.D.

King of Portugal, surnamed the Brave, was a prince of great natural bravery, but indolent and fickle. He was engaged in wars against the Moors, aided by the other sovereigns of Spain. Domestic calamity, however, desolated the country in the person of his son Don Pedro, who had ever been as a son and husband, most exemplary in his conduct. Having become passionately attached to the beautiful Inez de Castro, whom he married privately after the death of his wife, his enemies during his absence persuaded the king, who knew not of his son's marriage, to have her assassinated. On Pedro's return, he gave himself up to the wildest transports, spreading terror by fire and sword wherever he came, and on his accession to

the throne he caused the murderers of his beloved Inez to be punished with the most terrific tortures. Pedro succeeded his father Alonzo IV in 1357, A.D. His son Ferdinand came to the throne in 1367.

BENEDICT XII, 1334, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded John XXII. His great object, like that of some of his successors, seems to have been the acquisition of money. On his accession to the papacy he confirmed all the edicts against Louis of Bavaria, then emperor of Germany, which had been issued by his predecessors. He assumed the right of disposing of all vacant benefices, and the rapacity of the papal court exceeded all bounds. The sordid pontiff sought not for aggrandizement, but wealth. He was followed by Gregory XI, Clement VI, and others.

FRANCESCO DANDOLO, 1327, A.D.

Doge of Venice, during whose sovereignty Venice was involved in perilous warfare for unimportant possessions. Combining against Della Scala, the lord of a large principality to the north of Italy, Venice obtained the districts of Treviso and Bassano. In 1339, Bartolemeo Gradenigo succeeded to the dogeship, when dreadful scenes occurred in Candia, and Edward III of England endeavored to induce the Republic to join in a maritime alliance against Philip of France. Andrea Dandolo, the writer of the "Chronicle," invaluable as a reference, obtained the ducal bonnet in 1343, A.D. A dreadful plague twice ravaged Italy, in 1348 and 1354. During the reign of Lorenzo Celsi, Petrarch made a magnificent bequest to Venice, by bequeathing to her his valuable library.

JOANNA, 1343, A.D.

Queen of Naples, was an accomplished but depraved princess. She married her cousin Andrew of Hungary, and is generally supposed to have connived at his murder.

Louis his brother, and king of that country, undertook to revenge his death. He invaded Naples, and expelled Joanna, who was afterwards recalled, and dreadful scenes of massacre and bloodshed followed. Joanna was married four times, but was childless, and the heir to her throne was Charles Durazzo, also heir to the crown of Hungary. Urged by Pope Urban VI, who preached a crusade against the queen of Naples, Charles Durazzo marched into that kingdom, took Joanna prisoner, and caused her to be suffocated between two feather beds. He succeeded her in 1381, A.D.

PEDRO III, 1337, A.D.

King of Sicily, succeeded Frederic II. Nothing occurred during his reign to disturb the public peace, but in 1342, A.D., when his son Louis mounted the throne, the kingdom was harassed by factions, which he possessed neither power nor ability to repress. His brother, Frederick III, left no male issue, so that Pedro of Aragon and the pope both laid claim to the crown. The Sicilians terminated all disputes by raising Maria, the daughter of their late sovereign, to the vacant throne.

CHARLES IV, 1347, A.D.

Emperor of Germany and king of Italy, the son of John, king of Bohemia, was a prince who practised a deep and wily policy, cautious, and not over-scrupulous in point of honor. He first introduced into German policy every hypocritical art, and from his abode in France had learnt the practice of courtly treachery and secret murder. By his clever diplomacy, he detached the pope from his alliance with France. He established the famous constitution, called the Golden Bull, and annexed Silesia and Brandenburg to Bohemia. On his repairing to Rome to receive the imperial crown, Clement VI extorted the greatest submission and many promises from him. The great Petrarch implored Charles to restore Italy to the

empire; but his policy was directed otherwise, and he merely bestowed great marks of favor upon that celebrated man. Charles married, in the tenth of his wife, Elizabeth, the niece of Casimir, king of Poland, a woman of such extraordinary strength that it was said she could wrench a horse-shoe in two. Charles was well versed in all the learning of the age, was generally sumptuously adorned with the imperial mantle and crown, which but ill accorded with his majesty and stooping deportment. He was master of five languages, and adopted the manners of France, where he had been educated. Bohemia was indebted to him for innumerable privileges and improvements, and the city of Prague was embellished with noble bridges and edifices. Charles died in 1378, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Wenzel, or Wencenlaus.

CASIMIR III, 1333, A.D.

King of Poland, surnamed the Great, was the legislator of his people. His wisdom, prudence, and integrity were remarked, though by some writers he is charged with inebriety and debauchery. He made peace with the Teutonic knights, and very successfully triumphed over the Silesians, Russians, Lithuanians, and Tatars. Several of the chief towns in Poland were fortified by him, and beautified with many public buildings. In this reign a sect of religious enthusiasts roamed all over Europe, and made many proselytes. In Austria and Bavaria a dreadful massacre of the Jews took place. All who could fled to Poland for refuge, where Casimir, like a second Ahasuerus, protected them, from the love he bore to Esther, a lovely Jewess. He was succeeded by Louis of Hungary, his nephew, in 1370, A.D.

LOUIS I, 1342, A.D.

King of Hungary, son of Charles Hubert, possessed great qualities and great virtues, was the hero of the age, and remarkably fortunate in all his undertakings. He invaded

Naples to revenge his brother Andrew's death, whose wife, Joanna, had murdered him. He defeated the Bohemians, put a stop to the incursions of the Tatars, and made himself master of Bosnia. After his return from Naples, he wrested Dalmatia from the Venetians. In 1370, A.D., he was called to the throne of Poland, but finding it impossible to govern both kingdoms to his satisfaction, he returned to Hungary. Exhausted with care and fatigue, after annexing Red Prussia to the Hungarian crown, he died, 1382, A.D., leaving only one daughter, Mary, the betrothed of Sigismund of Luxembourg.

ALEXANDER II, 1327, A.D.

Grand Prince of Russia, at the commencement of whose reign a dreadful massacre of the Tatars took place. He was deprived of his crown by the intrigues of Ivan I, who usurped the throne, and is chiefly memorable for surrounding Moscowa with a wall of stone, and making it the capital city of the empire. His son, Simeon the Proud, became grand duke 1341, A.D., when the plague ravaged Russia, and carried off himself, with all his family. In 1362, A.D., Dimitri IV ascended the throne, whose justice and goodness of heart endeared him to his people. He refused to pay tribute to the Tatars, whom he defeated, and from this victory he was surnamed Donski. Basil succeeded in 1389, A.D.

HAQUIN, OR HACO, 1300, A.D.

King of Norway, married Margaret, daughter of Waldemar III, of Denmark, and his son, Olaus V, united the crowns of Norway and Denmark, in 1381, but, dying at the early age of seventeen, was succeeded by his mother, Margaret, in 1387, A.D.

ALBERT OF MECKLENBURGH, 1365, A.D.

King of Sweden, to whom the Swedes had given the crown on the deposition of Eric. Albert aimed at abso-

lute power, and used his utmost efforts to attain his end, but his rule became wearisome to his subjects, especially as he filled Sweden with Germans. These and other grievances induced the nobles to bestow the crown upon Margaret of Waldemar, queen of Denmark and Norway, in 1387, A.D.

WALDEMAR III, 1340, A.D.

King of Denmark, obtained the throne after a long interregnum; was a strange compound of sobriety and intemperance, bigotry and debauchery. He succeeded in uniting to the crown all the petty principalities, and restored peace and tranquillity to the kingdom, which had been distracted by factions during former reigns. Thus his government was not, in many instances, inglorious; and in 1375, A.D., the crown of Norway was united to that of Denmark, by the marriage of his daughter Margaret with the King of Norway.

ANDRONICUS PALÆOLOGUS III, 1332, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, during whose reign the increasing power of the Turks was already beginning to menace the conquest of the Greek empire. In 1369, Calojohannes, his successor, traversed Europe, to solicit aid against the encroachments of the infidels. But he sought in vain, notwithstanding that the pope gave him letters missive to all the Christian powers. He became tributary to Amurath I, and was succeeded by John V, Calojohannes.

MOORAD, OR AMURATH I, 1359, A.D.

Sultan of the Ottoman Turks, succeeded his father, Orchan. By his conquests he obtained Adrianople, which he made the European capital of his dominions, and also wrested Philippopolos from the Greeks. The Servians and Bulgarians, however, resisted his attacks with great

bravery, and preserved their independence. Amurath was assassinated at Cassova, by a valiant youth of Servia. He was succeeded by Bajazet in 1389, A.D.

TIMOOR THE TATAR, 1335, A.D.

A descendant of Berla, one of the sons of Chingis Khan, called Iron, a valiant chief, who fixed his throne at Samarkande, and quickly conquered Great Tartary, Persia, Bagdat, Mesapotamia, and subsequently all Asia. He over-ran Lesser Asia, took Aleppo, and then prepared to engage the haughty Amurath, sultan of the Ottomans, whom he defeated and took prisoner in 1403, A.D. Timoor died whilst on his march to China, and left his dominions to his grandson, Pen Mohammed Jehanghur.

CHAPTER XXIII.

1377, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	RICHARD II.
SCOTLAND	DAVID II, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXII.
FRANCE	CHARLES VI.
SPAIN	JUAN, or JOHN I.
PORTUGAL	JOHN I.
ITALY	WINCESLAUS, <i>see</i> GERMANY.
ROME	URBAN VI.
VENICE	ANDREA CONTARINA.
NAPLES	CHARLES DURAZZO II.
SICILY	MARIA.
GERMANY	WINCESLAUS.
FLANDERS	PHILIP THE BOLD.
POLAND	HEDWIG AND ULADISLAUS.
BOHEMIA	WINCESLAUS, <i>see</i> GERMANY.
HUNGARY	MARY AND SIGISMUND.
RUSSIA	VASILII, or BASIL II.
NORWAY	}
SWEDEN	
DENMARK	
CONSTANTINOPLE	MANUEL PALÆOLOGUS.
ASIA	BAJAZET.
AFRICA	TIMOOR, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXII.

1377—1399—All contemporary with Richard II.

RICHARD II, 1377, A.D.

KING of England, son of Edward the Black Prince, was indolent and proud, attached to favorites, and fond of expense. The nation was loaded with heavy taxes to fill the exhausted treasury, and, amongst others, the celebrated poll tax (the most oppressive of its kind), which aroused the indignation of the people, and produced a formidable rebellion. Headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, above 100,000 men advanced to London, and were met by the youthful king in person in Smithfield, where he promised to redress their grievances, and they accordingly dispersed. The noble courage and presence of mind which Richard displayed upon this memorable occasion gave the nation hopes that he inherited the spirit of his grandfather; but on his assuming the reins of government, he abandoned himself to pleasure, and listened only to the councils of favorites, who were undeserving of his affection. His cruel and unnatural conduct to his uncle, the duke of Gloucester, whom he caused to be murdered upon a slight suspicion of treason, gave the murmuring and discontented people another pretext for dislike to the king, and an excellent opportunity to the earl of Hereford to take advantage of the popular indignation, and dethrone this weak and unjust monarch. Accordingly, Hereford landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, during the absence of the king in Ireland, who knew nothing of the matter until he reached Milford Haven on his return. He was in a very short time deserted by his troops, and forced to surrender to Hereford, who treated him with great insult and every possible indignity. He was deposed by the parliament, obliged to abdicate the throne, and was sent a prisoner to Romford Castle, in Yorkshire, where he was basely assassinated, and Hereford succeeded him in 1399, A.D.

CHARLES VI, 1380, A.D.

King of France, succeeded his father, Charles V, an able, judicious, and excellent monarch, who had stripped England of nearly all her French possessions. Charles VI, at his death, was a minor, and, under the guidance of his three uncles, men of very ambitious views, jealous of each other, and contentious for power, the kingdom was distracted and the people harassed by excessive taxes, which were wantonly expended instead of being applied to the public exigencies. It was impossible to conceive greater misery than France presented at that period; seditions broke out in Paris and in other parts, and Charles becoming deranged, the contending factions reduced the kingdom to the verge of ruin. Dreadful scenes followed. The Duke of Burgundy caused the king's brother, the Duke of Orleans, to be assassinated in the streets of Paris, and publicly avowed the sinful deed. A most sanguinary civil war ensued, during which the imbecile monarch was alternately in the custody of the rival factions, thus giving a sanction to, and the appearance at least of legal authority, for the commission of acts of great atrocity. The infamous queen of Charles, Isabella of Bavaria, had at first sided with the Orleanists, but Armagnac, its leader, by exposing her gallantries, had converted Isabella into an enemy, and she immediately joined the Burgundians. Atrocity now seemed to have passed all bounds, and an insurrection, the most horrid, took place in Paris, in which Armagnac and all his followers, in number more than three or four thousand, were butchered in one day. The wicked Isabel openly declared against the dauphin, her own son, and whilst the kingdom was thus a prey to civil war, the English, under Henry V, invaded France and took Harfleur. Finally, the celebrated battle of Agincourt was fought and gained by that prince, in which the Duke of Orleans, with several princes of the blood, were taken prisoners. Charles died in 1422, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Charles VII.

JOHN I, 1379, A.D.

King of Castile, succeeded his father, Henry II, was a prince of great merit and gained the love and affections of his people by his equity and strict administration of the laws. On his accession he was obliged to go to war with Portugal, which, by his marriage with the daughter of Ferdinand, king of that country, was successfully and amicably terminated. The Duke of Lancaster, who had wedded the daughter of Peter the Cruel, endeavored to seize upon the throne but was foiled in his attempt, as was John, when, by the death of his father-in-law, he tried to gain possession of the crown of Portugal. The latter part of his reign was disturbed by a series of intestine commotions and wars at home, but under his reign was introduced the computation of dates from the birth of our Saviour. He died in 1390, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Henry III. Charles III was king of Navarre at this epoch, and Yussef II reigned in Granada.

JOHN, OR JOAN I, 1383, A.D.

King of Portugal, surnamed the Great, the natural son of Pedro, and master of the Grand Order of Avis, was noted for his firm and impartial justice joined to a noble and generous spirit. After the death of Ferdinand he defeated the efforts of the Castilian king to dethrone him, especially as the states had placed him upon the throne, and deposed Henry IV, whose queen they had accused of incontinence, and averred that their only child, Joanna, was illegitimate. John invaded Barbary and took Ceuta, a fortress of importance, colonized the island of Madeira, and commenced and prosecuted a series of brilliant discoveries in the East. His long and glorious reign was replete with great events, and Portugal, at this period, shone forth as a brilliant star resplendent with glory. The Duke of Burgundy demanded his daughter in marriage, when John instituted the illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece. He

died full of honor and glory in 1431, A.D., when his son, Edward, ascended the throne.

URBAN VI, 1378, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded Gregory XI, was so harsh and arbitrary in temper that the cardinals conspired against him, and elected in his place cardinal Robert, who took the name of Clement VII, and resided at Avignon. All Europe was agitated with the dissensions of the two pontiffs and proposed the resignation of both, but neither party would recede. Before the cardinals proceeded to depose Urban VI, they took the opinion of Nicolo Spinelli, a Neapolitan lawyer of great fame, and then offered the papacy to Clement, under pretext that the former election had been effected through intimidation. All who fell into his hands, or were made prisoners, Urban tortured, and even executed some of the cardinals and prelates. Europe was divided in opinion, some kingdoms obeying the edicts of Urban, and others adhering to Clement. Boniface IX succeeded Urban VI, and Benedict XIII obtained the chair at Avignon on the death of Clement VII.

ANDREA CONTARINA, 1367, A.D.

Doge of Venice, during whose reign occurred the memorable war of Chiozza. A formidable league combined against Venice, consisting of Genoa, Naples, Austria, and Hungary, with the Lords of Padua and Verona, and very nearly deprived her of her freedom. But the glorious and brilliant achievements of her admirals, Carlo Zeno and Pisani, added to the heroic patriotism of her citizens, at length enabled her to overcome and frustrate the designs of her numerous enemies. Contarina concluded an honorable peace and died in 1382, A.D., and was succeeded by Michael Morosini, a selfish prince who sought to enrich himself by the distresses of his country. He perished by the plague which devastated Venice in 1382, A.D.

CHARLES DURAZZO III, 1382, A.D.

King of Naples, and heir to the throne of Hungary, being the last heir of the house of Anjou. He invaded Naples, seized Joanna, its queen, whom he put to death, and took prisoner Otho of Brunswick, her fourth and last husband. Joanna, however, had adopted Louis of Anjou, uncle of Charles VI, of France, who advanced with 30,000 men towards Naples through Provence, but without result. The crown of Hungary was offered to Charles, who accepted it, leaving his youthful son, Ladislaus, to succeed him in Naples. Contention then ensued, which was successfully terminated some years later by the wise and superior conduct of Ladislaus. Charles, on his arrival in Hungary, found that country a prey to factions, and the succession disputed; but Mary, the only daughter of Lewis, had been proclaimed queen, and Charles was assassinated by the creatures of Mary and her mother.

MARIA, 1377, A.D.

Queen of Sicily, daughter of Frederic III and Constantine, a princess of Aragon, was raised by the Sicilians to the throne, notwithstanding it was claimed by Pedro of Aragon, and by the Pope. Pedro was determined, however, to perpetuate the succession in his family; he caused the queen to be seized, had her conveyed to Aragon, where he forced her to espouse one of her nephews, the infant Don Martin. Maria died in 1402, and bequeathed the crown to her husband.

WENZEL, or WINCESLAUS I, 1376, A.D.

Emperor of Germany and king of Italy, succeeded his father, Charles IV; was addicted to pleasure, overbearing and immoral. The savage capriciousness of his conduct caused the Bohemians to regard him as a furious tyrant, but the Germans considered him as a dangerous fool. A dreadful massacre of the Jews took place in Prague, in

which nearly 3000 were slain, because one of that nation, it was reported, had ridiculed the sacrament. His queen, Johanna, was killed by one of the large hounds which were ever the companions of Wenzel; but he very soon after married the princess Sophia, of Bavaria. His debauched and wild conduct at length aroused the attention of the princes of the empire, who could no longer look on the folly and intemperate habits of the emperor with indifference. When on a visit to Paris, it is said that he ceded Genoa to France, in a drunken frolic, and recognized the pope, resident at Avignon, instead of Boniface IX, who then was pontiff at Rome. He was formally cited to appear before the princes of the empire, but failing to do so, he was deposed; most willingly consented to the decree, and retired to his paternal kingdom of Bohemia. He died of apoplexy in 1424, A.D. Rupert ascended the imperial throne of Germany in 1400, A.D.

PHILIP THE BOLD, 1384, A.D.

Duke of Burgundy, became count of Flanders on the death of his father-in-law, Louis de Male, and further obtained the province of Brabant in right of his wife. He governed his subjects with great good sense, wisely making the interests of his country his first consideration. His peaceful reign was in some measure disturbed by the ill-success of his son John, the Fearless, who had undertaken an expedition against the Turks. He died in 1404, A.D., and was succeeded by John.

HEDWIG, 1382, A.D.

Queen of Poland, the youngest daughter of Louis, and grand-daughter of Casimir the Great. Hedwig was very beautiful, and blessed with an understanding beyond her years. She was devotedly attached to William of Austria, but heroically sacrificed every selfish consideration for the good of her people. Jagello, duke of Lithuania, whose dominions were incorporated with Poland, proposed to

marry Hedwig, promising to embrace Christianity himself, and to introduce it into Lithuania, where paganism still existed. Jagello was ugly, cruel, and clothed in the skins of beasts. William the Courteous, of Austria—handsome, accomplished, and manly. Hedwig yielded to the wishes of the states, and married Jagello, who took the name of Uladislaus IV, and proved a jealous but fond husband, and faithful to his engagements. Under his wise administration the kingdom was prosperous, but great troubles arose in the duchy, arising from the bad conduct of its governors, whom the king had appointed. Poland lost several of her provinces, which the Teutonic knights wrested from her, notwithstanding that Uladislaus was generally victorious, and his reign glorious and prosperous. He was succeeded by his son Uladislaus VI, in 1435, A.D.

MARY AND SIGISMUND, 1382, A.D.

Sovereigns of Hungary. Mary was the eldest daughter of Louis, of Hungary, who married Sigismund, of Luxemburg, and through her obtained the crown of Hungary. He conquered Wallachia, but was defeated by the Turks at the battle of Nicopolis by the Sultan Bajazet, who was not able to reap any considerable advantage from his victory. The Hungarians placed Uladislaus, king of Naples, upon the throne, but he was expelled by Sigismund, who, some years after, was elected to the imperial throne of Germany, in 1410, A.D., and upon the death of his brother, Wenceslaus, obtained the crown of Bohemia. After a long reign of nearly half a century, he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Albert of Austria, in 1439, A.D.

VASIL, or BASIL, 1389, A.D.

Grand prince of Russia, succeeded Dimitri. His reign is memorable for the invasion of the Tatars, led by the renowned Tamerlane at the head of 400,000 men, who, however, retraced his steps without achieving any conquest of note. During this reign money is supposed to

have been first coined in Russia, which was visited at three different times by that dreadful scourge the plague, followed by a grievous famine. Added to these sad calamities, Novogorod was consumed by dreadful fires, and an earthquake shook the foundation of the city. Basil died in 1425, A.D., and was succeeded by Vasili III.

MARGARET WALDEMAR, 1387, A.D.

Queen of Denmark and Norway, called the Semiramis of the North, who, by the death of her father, Waldemar III, and her son Olaus, became sole heiress to the crowns of the two kingdoms. She was talented and ambitious, and governed her people with masculine spirit and ability. She defeated Albert of Mecklenburgh, king of Sweden, and then by the famous treaty of Calmar, united the three crowns of the Scandinavian kingdoms. This treaty, however, was productive of anything but peace; long and sanguinary wars ensued, and notwithstanding that Margaret wielded her sceptre with vigor and great prudence, the rival nations could never quite forget their old animosities. She was succeeded by her nephew, Eric, in 1411, A.D.

MANUEL PALÆOLOGUS, 1392, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, succeeded his father, Calojohannes, during whose reign the Turks, under Bajazet IV, had obtained possession of nearly all the territories of the Greek empire, and now prepared to lay seige to Constantinople itself. The terrified Manuel by abject concessions was forced to buy off present danger, but appealed to the European potentates, who, alarmed at the increasing progress of the infidels, hastened to his assistance, fearing that their own territories might suffer eventually. The fatal battle of Nicopolis terminated in the entire *slaughter and destruction* of the allies, in 1396, A.D.

BAJAZET, 1389, A.D.

Sultan of the Ottomans, surnamed Lightning, or Thunderbolt, from the rapidity of his conquests, was a brave but headstrong prince, and commenced his reign by executing his only brother. The combined forces of Western Europe, headed by Sigismund, king of Hungary, with 60,000 men, advanced to meet Bajazet at Nicopolis. Bajazet defeated the Christians with terrible slaughter, and made prisoners their chief leaders, with the exception of Sigismund, who contrived to escape with five companions to Constantinople. Bajazet overran Basino, and was preparing to invest Constantinople, which unfortunate city would in all probability have fallen, when Timon, or Tamerlane, suddenly checked his designs, and the haughty Bajazet was totally defeated and taken captive by the celebrated Tatar Khan, in 1402, A.D.

CHAPTER XXIV.

1399, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by.....	HENRY IV.
SCOTLAND	ROBERT III.
FRANCE	CHARLES VI, <i>see</i> CH. XXIII.
SPAIN	JOHN, OR JUAN II.
PORTUGAL	JOHN I, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIII.
ITALY	RUPERT, <i>see</i> GERMANY.
ROME	ALEXANDER V.
VENICE	MICHAELI STENO.
NAPLES	LADISLAUS.
SICILY	MARTIN.
GERMANY	RUPERT, OR ROBERT.
FLANDERS	JOHN.
POLAND	{ ULADISLAUS IV, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIII.
BOHEMIA	{ WINCESLAUS, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIII.
HUNGARY	{ MARY AND SIGISMUND, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIII.
RUSSIA	{ VASIL, OR BASIL, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIII.
NORWAY } SWEDEN } DENMARK }	{ MARGARET WALDEMAR, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIII.
CONSTANTINOPLE	{ MANUEL PALÆOLOGUS, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIII.
ASIA	BAJAZET, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIII.
AFRICA	TIMOOR, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIII.

1399—1413—All contemporary with Henry IV.

HENRY IV, 1399, A.D.

KING of England, was the son of John of Gaunt, the third son of Edward III, possessed a firm and vigorous disposition, and governed with advantage to the nation. His usurpation of the crown brought him neither peace nor happiness, and the crimes by which it was obtained render him but little worthy of esteem as a sovereign. A formidable conspiracy, headed by the duke of Northumberland, to place Mortimer, the legitimate heir, upon the throne, first disturbed the public peace; but Henry defeated and slew the gallant Hotspur, his son, and the duke laid down his arms, and was pardoned. But a more notable opponent now appeared. Owen Glendwyr, a powerful chieftain of Wales, and a descendant of the ancient princes of that country, celebrated for his courage, and greatly beloved. He carried on a long and protracted war with Henry, who skilfully contrived to defeat his enemies, taking every advantage of their want of judgment, which aided him even more than his own profound and artful policy. Glendwyr escaped capture, and took refuge in his mountain fastnesses, where he soon after died. Fortune seemed to favor Henry in every way; the youthful heir to the throne of Scotland, James, the second son of Robert III, fell into his hands. He was on his way to France for safety, to escape the machinations of his uncle, the duke of Albany, when the vessel was captured by the English, and the prince was taken to London. A truce existed at this time between the two nations, yet Henry detained the youthful James, as a restraining power to the ambition of the duke of Albany. Henry had been before his ascension to the throne a favorer of the Lollards, but now, to further his own views, and ingratiate himself with the clergy, he

persecuted them with unrelenting severity. To his eternal disgrace (and great as were his crimes, this exceeded them all) he was the *first*, since the dark age of Druidism, to commit a fellow-creature to excruciating tortures and the flames for heresy. He died a prey to crime and remorse, and his perpetual misery and horrible sufferings at length deprived him of his senses, exhausted and worn out while yet only in his prime. He was succeeded by his son, Henry V, in 1413, A.D.

ROBERT III, 1402, A.D.

King of Scotland, succeeded his father, Robert II, was a prince of weak mind, well meaning, but totally incapable of ruling a people so fierce as the Scots. He suffered his brother, the duke of Albany, to govern in his stead, who aimed at the throne; but his two nephews being obstacles to the attainment of his desires, he determined to remove them out of his way. He contrived to get possession of the eldest prince, James, whom he starved to death in prison. Robert, alarmed for the safety of his other and only remaining son James, sent him to France, but the vessel was taken by the English, and James detained a prisoner in England. The loss of his child completed the misery of the unhappy Robert, who died soon after broken hearted, in 1406, A.D., when a long interregnum took place in Scotland, and in the meantime the young Prince James received an excellent education, though a prisoner in England.

JOHN II, 1406, A.D.

King of Castile, succeeded Henry III, was a minor at his accession, but his mother and uncle, by their wise and able administration, secured peace and prosperity to the kingdom. On his attaining his majority, conspiracies and civil wars distracted the nation, and John did not possess those abilities necessary to govern well in troublous times.

His authority was entrusted to favorites, and the distinction which he gave to Don Alvarez above the others, was the cause of great jealousy amongst the nobles. He was successful against the Moors, and subdued intestine feuds, which his cousins, the kings of Castile and Aragon, had promoted, in order to advance their own views upon the kingdom. He was succeeded by his son, Henry IV, in 1454, A.D. At this epoch Martin governed Aragon and Sicily, Charles the Noble ruled Navarre, and Yusif III reigned in the Moorish kingdom of Granada.

ALEXANDER V, 1409, A.D.

Pope of Rome, one of three whose schism still distracted Europe, and which raged even with greater violence than before. In vain did several crowned heads interpose, and endeavor to put an end to it, but without effect. By the celebrated Council of Constance, convoked purposely to settle this dispute, Benedict XIII and Gregory XII were deposed, and Alexander V elected, but he dying, John XXIII succeeded him, in 1410, A.D., when all three were recommended by the Council to resign. John consented, but soon after repented, and dissolved the Council, which was disregarded by the Fathers, who affirmed that a General Council was superior to a pope. The deposition of John was confirmed, and Benedict and Gregory for ever excluded from the pontifical chair. John submitted, but the obstinate and haughty Benedict, a Spaniard by birth, held out to the last, nor was it until 1417, A.D., that Otho Colonna, by the title of Martin V was inaugurated with great pomp.

MICHAELI STENO, 1386, A.D.

Doge of Venice, succeeded Antonia Veniero. His reign is chiefly remarkable for the battle of Sapienza, and a war with Carrara, lord of Padua, who, being betrayed into the hands of Michaeli Steno, was cruelly murdered in prison with his two sons.

LADISLAUS, 1386, A.D.

King of Naples, succeeded his father, Charles III, possessed superior qualities, was brave and talented, and his profound dissimulation was only equalled by his ambition, which led him to perform great achievements. He forced Innocent VII to flee from Rome, took Cestia, Perusa, and even the Eternal City itself, but, owing to his dissolute conduct, was suddenly cut off in the midst of his glorious career. He was succeeded by his eldest sister, Johanna II, in 1384, A.D.

MARTIN, 1402, A.D.

King of Sicily, by his marriage with Maria, its queen, and to whom, when dying, she bequeathed her crown. The Sicilians very readily confirmed her bequest. Martin left no issue by Maria, nor by his second wife, Blanche, of Navarre. He died in 1409, when his father, Martin, King of Aragon, seized the throne, and appointed Blanche regent. He was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand I, in 1412, A.D.

RUPERT, OR ROBERT, 1400, A.D.

Emperor of Germany, was elected on the death of Wincellaus, and had no sooner mounted the imperial throne than he made war with France, and marched into Italy to stop the progress of Galeazzo Visconti, whom Wincellaus had created duke of Milan for a large sum of money. About this time appeared the celebrated John Huss, a theologian of the university of Prague, and disciple of Wickliffe, chief of the Lollards, who, with his disciple, Jerome of Prague, were condemned and burnt at the stake for heresy. His followers, who were extremely numerous, broke out into open rebellion, and filled Bohemia for many years with troubles and seditions. Rupert added several lordships of Alsace to his own electorate, and died in 1410, A.D. He was succeeded by *Sigismund*, son of Charles IV.

JOHN, 1404, A.D.

Duke of Burgundy and count of Flanders, succeeded his father, Philip the Bold. Ambitious and ferocious, he interested himself very little in the affairs of Flanders, being occupied in endeavoring to obtain the government of France, during the insanity of Charles VI. At an earlier period he had been taken prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis, and was necessitated to pay to the sultan Bajazet a large sum for his ransom. John was murdered at a conference by some of the adherents of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII of France, and succeeded by his son, Philip, in 1418, A.D.

CHAPTER XXV.

1413, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by ...	HENRY V.
SCOTLAND	JAMES I.
FRANCE.....	CHARLES VI, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIV.
SPAIN	JOHN II, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIV.
PORTUGAL.....	JOHN I, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIV.
ITALY	SIGISMUND, <i>see</i> GERMANY.
ROME	MARTIN V.
VENICE	TOMASO MONCENIGO.
NAPLES	JOANNA II.
SICILY	FERDINAND I, <i>see</i> SPAIN.
GERMANY	SIGISMUND.
HOLLAND	JACQUELINE.
FLANDERS.....	PHILIP THE GOOD.
POLAND	ULADISLAUS, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIV.
BOHEMIA	SIGISMUND, <i>see</i> GERMANY.
HUNGARY	SIGISMUND, <i>see</i> GERMANY.
RUSSIA	VASILI, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIV.
BURGUNDY	PHILIP THE GOOD, <i>see</i> FLANDERS
NORWAY	} ERIC VII.
SWEDEN.....	
DENMARK	
CONSTANTINOPLE ---	{ MANUEL PALÆOLOGUS, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXIV.
ASIA AND AFRICA	PEER MAHOMMED JEHANGHUR.

1413—1422—All contemporary with Henry V.

HENRY V, 1413, A.D.

KING of England, succeeded his father Henry IV, was brave, affable, and generous, and on his ascending the throne applied himself very seriously to the government of the kingdom. The increasing power of the Lollards, or followers of Wickliffe, became alarming both to church and state, and Henry determined to extirpate them, and put to death their chief, lord Cobham, and many others, who were burnt at the stake. France at this time was distracted by dreadful factions, and Henry took the opportunity to make proposals to that nation so exorbitant, that there was but little doubt of their refusal. He invaded France, and landed at Harfleur in Normandy, which he took, and afterwards totally defeated the French at the famous battle of Agincourt, where 10,000 men were slain, and 14,000 taken prisoners. The constable d'Albert was amongst the killed, and the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and many noblemen were captured. After this victory, he concluded a truce with the enemy and returned home, but not long after again entered France, and sat down before Rouen. The treaty of Troyes was then determined upon and entered into, by which Henry gained the hand of Catherine, daughter of Charles VI of France, with the crown of that kingdom, and on the death of Charles, the heir of Henry was to be considered heir to the throne of France. The dauphin was entirely excluded, and driven beyond the Loire, and the north of France rapidly conquered. Henry was very popular both in England and France, and singularly handsome in person, vigorous and brave; but when this noble prince had attained the height of grandeur, he was suddenly taken off by a painful disease, which soon terminated his bril-

liant career of glory, in 1422, A.D. His son Henry VI succeeded him.

JAMES I, 1413, A.D.

King of Scotland, son of Robert III, had been unjustly detained a captive in England for many years. During his captivity the government was administered by his uncle the duke of Albany, who, aiming at the throne, sought not his nephew's freedom. James on his restoration to his kingdom governed with great firmness, and proved one of the best and greatest of the Scottish monarchs. He found his kingdom in great disorder, and from the long administration of affairs by regency, the kingly power had become contemptible, and required great judgment and extraordinary firmness to correct an evil now deeply rooted. By establishing laws and statutes productive of order and tranquillity, he endeavored to benefit the people, but at the same time he made known his intention to recover the possession of the lands belonging to the crown, and of which during these times of anarchy it had been deprived unjustly. For this cause and for others the nobles hated him, and formed a conspiracy against his life, and in 1437, A.D., he was murdered in a most cruel manner by his kinsman the earl of Athol. His distinguished talents and many virtues merited a better fate. He was succeeded by his son James II.

MARTIN V, 1417, A.D.

Pope of Rome, was chosen unanimously, and thus was terminated the schism which had for so long a period distracted Europe. His inauguration took place with great pomp, when he dropped his name of Otho Colonna for that of Martin V, being elected on that saint's day. Mounted on a white horse, led by the emperor Sigismund of Germany, and the elector of Brandenburg, and followed by a crowd of princes and ambassadors of all the

monarchs in Christendom, he received in the cathedral the triple crown, and returned in the same august manner. Martin V was accomplished and virtuous, and combined great prudence with sound judgment. He soon after his election hastened to dissolve the Council of Constance, which required the submission even of the papal authority to its decrees, and stoutly resisted all attempts to curb the power of the pontifical see. He died in 1433, A.D., and was succeeded by Eugenius IV.

TOMASO MONCENIGO, 1413, A.D.

Doge of Venice, was a prince of sound discretion, and well versed in the commercial and maritime affairs of his country. During his reign, part of the cathedral of St. Mark's and the ducal palace were destroyed by fire, when the nobles, ever ready to depress the majesty of the prince, immediately proceeded to restore the cathedral, but made it penal for any one to suggest the rebuilding of the palace, under a fine of a 1000 ducats. Moncenigo at one of their meetings poured the sum required upon the table, and then strenuously urged the necessity of lodging the chief magistrate in an edifice becoming the dignity of the republic. Their assent was obtained, and in 1423, A.D., he was succeeded by Francesco Foscari.

JOANNA II, 1414, A.D.

Queen of Naples, succeeded her brother Ladislaus, was an infamous princess, of feeble understanding, very fickle, perfidious and cruel. The kingdom was in a terrible state of anarchy, and pretenders for the throne appeared. Caraccioli, a powerful noble, persuaded Joanna to adopt Alfonso, king of Aragon and Sicily, but afterwards she changed her mind, and chose Louis III of Anjou in his stead, but he dying before Joanna, she substituted his brother Regnier, or René. Joanna died in 1435, A.D., leaving Naples a prey to factions and foreign enemies.

SIGISMUND, 1410, A.D.

Emperor of Germany, the brother of Wenceslaus, was a prince of experience and ability, and united in his person a plurality of crowns. The imperial diadem given him by the pope, besides those of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Moravia, Lusatia, Brandenburg, and Silesia. He involved himself in protracted wars with the Hussite chiefs, Zica and Procopius, on his violation of the safe conduct given to Huss, the reformer, when going to the Council of Constance, which has left an indelible stain upon his fame. During these dreadful struggles the monasteries and beautiful palaces, with their costly ornaments, were destroyed, and Zica prosecuted a war of extermination against all who refused to join his banner. It was during these struggles that the castle of Kemnitz was so valiantly defended by the youthful Agnes, daughter of Zerima von Rosenburgh, which so greatly excited the admiration of Procop that he allowed all her people to retire in safety, and sent her well guarded to her own friends. The Hussites obtained most honorable terms and peace was proclaimed. But the "word had gone forth," and the ideas inculcated by Arnold of Bresica, Petrus Waldus, and the learned Wickliffe, who was at the head of the reforming party at that epoch, spread rapidly; church reform was loudly insisted upon, and that she should return to her primitive simplicity. Sigismund visited several countries: at Paris he was received as the highest potentate upon earth, and vainly tried to make peace between England and France. He then went to Britain, but on his nearing the coast the duke of Gloucester appeared with his sword drawn and up to the middle in water, and demanded his intentions before he permitted him to land. He married Mary of Anjou, daughter of Louis, king of Hungary, and through her obtained the crown of that kingdom. He was crowned by the pope at Rome, who had procrastinated the ceremony for political reasons, and then, to show his power, caused the diadem

to be placed awry upon the head of Sigismund, and then pushed it straight with his foot. He died full of years, and but little respected by his subjects, at Znaim, sitting in state, in 1437, A.D.

PHILIP, 1419, A.D.

Count of Flanders, surnamed the Good, also duke of Burgundy, succeeded his father, John the Fearless. He allied himself closely with Henry V of England, whose sister he married, and also with John, duke of Bedford, regent of France. His merciless persecution of the lovely Jaqueline of Holland, in order to deprive her of her rich inheritance, is well known. He succeeded to the dukedom of Brabant upon the death of the count St. Pol, and obtained from the emperor a renunciation of his rights as Lord Paramount. He died in 1467, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Charles.

JAQUELINE, OR JACOBEE, 1416, A.D.

Countess of Holland, daughter and heiress of William IV, was most beautiful, intrepid, and talented. She married very early John, son of Charles VI of France, who did not live very long and afterwards John of Brabant, who was imbecile and brutal. Her uncle, John the Merciless, leagued with the pope to deprive her of her wealthy possessions, and the cowardice and revolting tyranny of her husband caused her to flee to England to claim assistance. Her odious marriage being dissolved, she offered her hand to the Duke of Gloucester, brother of Henry V, who promised to aid her. But Philip the Good of Burgundy interposed, and Gloucester retreated to England. Philip spared no means, either by fraud or violence, to gain possession of the Netherlands, in which aim the unfortunate Jaqueline, unsupported by any ally, courageously opposed him. At last she was forced to make terms with her merciless foe, who compelled her to resign the government

into his hands and promise not to marry without his permission. But in this, her deep necessity, she was prudently advised by a faithful knight, Frank von Borselen, to whom she became devotedly attached and privately married. Philip being informed of this, seized Von Borselen, whom he threw into prison, and compelled Jaqueline to renounce all claims and cede her possessions to him, to regain the liberty of her beloved husband. He despoiled her of all her territories and even of the rank of countess, which she forfeited by her marriage with a private gentleman, and the lovely and unfortunate Jaqueline retired with Von Borselen into private life, and died in 1439, A.D., at the age of thirty-six.


ERIC VII, 1412, A.D.

King of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, succeeded his aunt, Margaret Waldemar, and belonged to the ducal house of Pomerania. His great and unjust partiality for the Danes caused much jealousy amongst the natives of the three kingdoms, and revived the natural antipathy between the Swedes and Danes. A revolt took place which terminated in Eric's being driven out of the dominions. Christopher succeeded him in 1439, A.D.

MAHOMMED I, 1413, A.D.

Sultan of the Ottomans, who, on the death of his father, Bajazet, found the empire distressed by internal commotions. Wise, vigorous, and politic, Mahommed, with the assistance of his equally talented vizier, Bayezed, succeeded at last in subduing all factions, and restored peace to his distracted dominions. He died in 1422, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Moorad II.

PEER MOHAMMED JEHANGHUR, 1403, A.D.

 the grandson of the great Timoor. His brother, Sultan, disputed his accession, and, after much

contention and bloodshed, the empire at length devolved to Kokh, the son of Timoor, a prince celebrated for his virtues and upright conduct. Fortune, however, deserted the noble house of Timoor, and favored that of Usbeg, which prevailed after a glorious struggle, and Baber, celebrated for his talents and ability, sought a home in Hindostan, and founded there that vast empire so worthy of his fame. The Portuguese, engaged in prosecuting discoveries in the East, appeared off the coast of Malabar during his reign.

CHAPTER XXVI.

1422, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by	HENRY VI.
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NORWAY	} CHRISTOPHER III.
DENMARK	
SWEDEN	CARL CANUTSON.
CONSTANTINOPLE	JOHN VII.
ASIA	AMURATH II.

1422—1461—All contemporary with Henry VI.

HENRY VI, 1422, A.D.

KING of England, succeeded his father, Henry V, when scarcely a year old. The duke of Bedford was appointed regent, and prosecuted the war in France with great vigor. The dauphin was crowned at Poitiers as Charles VII, and, notwithstanding the great qualities and able conduct of the duke of Bedford, the English lost ground in France. Very soon after the celebrated Joan d'Arc, Maid of Orleans, gained great successes, and Charles was again crowned, as she had promised, in the cathedral of Rheims. Before Henry VI became of age, nearly all the conquests of Henry V in that kingdom were lost to the English crown. He married Margaret of Anjou, remarkable for her beauty and firmness of mind, strongly contrasted to her husband, who, from his simplicity and gentleness, was a mere tool used by those about him to further their own plans and projects. In this reign commenced the famous wars of the "Roses" between the houses of York and Lancaster, respective claimants for the throne, and which long deluged the kingdom with sanguinary civil contests. Richard, Duke of York, who now claimed the crown, was descended from the second son of Edward III, whilst Henry VI could claim descent but through the third son of that monarch. The ensign of the Yorkists was a white rose, and that of the Lancasterians a red one. Urged by the noble spirit of Margaret, Henry determined to assert his rights, and thus both parties alternately gained or lost in different engagements. She defeated the celebrated Warwick, called the "king-maker," and restored her husband to his throne; but Edward, the young duke of York, won the hearts of the English by his beauty and affability, and Warwick prevailed upon the nation to give him the crown. Again, the intrepid Margaret exerted herself to regain for her husband the lost

throne, but her forces were defeated with great slaughter at Toton, in Yorkshire. Margaret and Henry contrived to make their escape to Scotland, where James III received them with great kindness. Here she did not long remain, but indefatigable in her exertions, she visited France and entreated the aid of Louis XI, who sent her back with troops and money. She was totally defeated at Hexham, and again took refuge in France, whilst Henry was taken prisoner and sent to the Tower. At last Warwick entered into a treaty with Margaret, and they restored Henry and obliged Edward to leave the kingdom, who shortly returned and routed and slew Warwick in an engagement which took place at Barnet. Nothing daunted, the noble-hearted queen and her youthful son, Prince Edward, marched to Tewkesbury, were once more defeated, both taken prisoners, and the latter murdered in the presence of the king, Edward IV. Henry VI soon after died—assassinated, it is supposed—in 1471, A.D. Margaret was ransomed by the King of France, and returned to that kingdom after having fought twelve pitched battles in the cause of her husband.

JAMES II, 1437, A.D.

King of Scotland, succeeded his father, James I, possessed both courage and conduct, and endeavored to repress the turbulent spirit of the nobles by vigorous administration. The wise and able Crichton, who had been the minister of his father, still administered for his son; nor did he fail to carry out the design of the late king, to humble the pride of the barons, but set about the task with the impetuosity natural to his nation. He rendered himself odious to his countrymen by his treacherous conduct to William, earl of Douglas, a powerful chieftain, who was invited to an interview in Edinburgh Castle, and assassinated there with his brother. Numerous clans, amounting to nearly two-thirds of the nation, now prepared to rebel against their sovereign; when the Douglas, who

was at their head, lured by the promises of the king, and a safe conduct, signed with the great seal, ventured to meet James in Stirling Castle. There in the heat of discussion words arose, and the enraged monarch, stung to the quick by the obstinacy of the haughty earl, stabbed him to the heart. Douglas, his successor, from his cowardice or some other powerful incentive, was deserted by his officers, and soon after driven out of his country, and took refuge in England, where Henry VI allowed him a subsistence. James pursued his plans with renewed ardor after the ruin of this great family, whose chiefs had so long kept the crown in awe, and had not death intervened it is most likely that he would have accomplished the designs which he had commenced with such rigor. He was killed at the siege of Roxburgh Castle by the bursting of a cannon accidentally in 1460, A.D.

CHARLES VII, 1422, A.D.

King of France, succeeded his father, Charles VI, was brave and talented, but sunk in despair, and rather too much addicted to pleasure. His manners were easy and familiar, and his many amiable qualities won the hearts of the people; still he was but nominally a king, his dominions, at least the chief part, being in the possession of his enemies. Affairs became a little more propitious, and urged by the manly spirit and resolution of his queen, and the tears and remonstrances of his beautiful mistress, the celebrated Agnes Sorrel, a better spirit took possession of him. As if to confirm his resolutions and aid him in his great necessity, a young and ignorant servant girl, called Joan d'Arc, was seized with the enthusiastic idea that she was commissioned by heaven to save Orleans, (which was then besieged,) and lead her king to Rheims to be crowned. By her valor, and the power she possessed over the minds of her followers, she defeated the English in several engagements, and actually brought Charles in triumph to the Cathedral at Rheims, where he was inaugurated with great solemnity. The heroic Maid of Orleans not long after fell

into the hands of her enemies, who with disgraceful barbarity caused the innocent maid to be burnt as a witch at Rouen. The English lost all their possessions in France, Calais excepted, and Charles became master of the whole kingdom. He then, with praiseworthy ardor, set about restoring the royal authority, reforming abuses, and extending privileges conducive to the happiness of his people, and formed the first standing army maintained in Europe. He died a prey to the deepest sorrow from the atrocious conduct of his son, who tried, it is believed, to poison him; he refused to take any sustenance, and sunk a victim to the unnatural conduct of his child, who succeeded him in 1461, A.D. This reign is remarkable for, in 1423, A.D., a sudden sinking of the earth, by which was formed the Zuyder Zee, in Holland.

DUARTE OR EDWARD, 1433, A.D.

King of Portugal, ascended the throne of his father, John I, the Great, was a youth of great promise, but died soon after an expedition which he conducted with ill success to Tangiers. He was succeeded in 1483, A.D., by his son Alonzo or Alfonso V, called the African. He pursued with success the plans of discovery adopted by his grandfather, and considerable settlements were made on the gold coast of Guinea. He carried on the war with Fez, and wrested many fortresses out of the hands of the Moors, and while thus occupied Dian, one of his captains, doubled the Cape of Good Hope. He died at Cintra, of the plague, in 1481, A.D., leaving the crown to his son John II.

EUGENIUS IV, 1431, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded Martin V, who fearing the power of the Great Council at Basle, endeavored to remove it to Italy, where the papal power lay. After several years contest he assembled it at Ferrara, and afterwards at Florence, but in spite of his exertions the council still met *at Basle*, and continued its work of reform, abolishing

many papal abuses, and at last went so far as to depose Eugenius himself, and elect in his place Amadeus, the first duke of Savoy, who soon after quitted the chair of the pontiffs, and returned to a private station. Eugenius IV was succeeded by Nicholas V, 1449, A.D.

FRANCESCO FOSCARI, 1424, A.D.

Doge of Venice, during whose reign the republic was engaged in opposing Fillepo Maria Viscontis, duke of Milan, whose ambition made him formidable to the liberty of Italy. The celebrated but unfortunate Francesco Carmagnola headed the forces in the pay of Venice, and for some time was very successful, but on being defeated by Francesco Sforza, the ungrateful republic repaid his services by beheading him in 1432, A.D. Francesco Foscari died in 1450, A.D., a prey to domestic troubles and the ingratitude of his country. He was succeeded by Pascale Malipieri.

RENE D'ANJOU, 1435, A.D.

King of Naples, was a prince of great address and activity. The weak and fickle Joanna, queen of Naples, had been persuaded in the first instance to adopt Alfonso, king of Aragon, as her successor, but at her death she bequeathed the crown to René. A long and disastrous war ensued, which ended by the capital being vigorously invested by Alfonso, and taken by storm. René was afterwards acknowledged as king of the two Sicilies by Eugenius IV. He died in 1453, A.D., and was succeeded by Ferdinand.

JUAN I, 1458, A.D.

King of Aragon and Sicily, succeeded Alfonso V. He married his son Ferdinand to Isabella, heiress of Castile, and sister of Henry IV, and thus united the two monarchies into one great kingdom. He was succeeded by Ferdinand II in 1497, A.D.

FREDERIC III, 1440, A.D.

Emperor of Germany, elected on the death of Albert II, who reigned only one year. He was in character moderate and sedate, and a stranger to the passions of the human heart. He commenced his career by endeavoring to put an end to the schism in the church, and then set out for Italy, where he was received at Milan, and treated most sumptuously by Francis Sforza, the duke. The late emperor, Albert II, had left a posthumous son, Ladislaw, to the guardianship of Frederic, and he being jealous of his youthful ward, who was also his competitor, married Eleanora of Portugal, a princess of great beauty and wit, with the hope of having an heir of his own. Great festivities took place on the solemnization of their nuptials at Siena, and afterwards at Rome, where they were crowned with great magnificence. Upon the death of Ladislaw, who fell a victim to excess at the age of eighteen, Frederic attempted to seize upon Hungary and Poland, but failed in his design, and finally lost both these kingdoms, to which he submitted with his usual indifference. The marriage of his son Maximilian with Mary, heiress of Burgundy, an accomplished and lovely princess, brought an accession of territory to the house of Austria, viz., the Low Countries and Franche Comté. Frederic, as a monarch, was insignificant, yet gained sufficient influence to have Maximilian elected king of the Romans during his life. He died in 1493, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Max.

ULADISLAS V, 1434, A.D.

King of Poland, succeeded his father Jagello or Ladislas IV, was a prince of glorious memory. His wars with the Tatars and the Turks kept him constantly engaged. His valiant general, Hunniades, aided him successfully against the sultan, Amurath, with whom he entered into a solemn treaty. Sometime after he was chosen king of Hungary, when the legate of the pope, cardinal Julian, persuaded *him* to violate the treaty, and renew the war with the

Turks. They met at Varna, in which disastrous battle Ladislas was defeated and slain with Julian in 1444, A.D. Casimir, his brother, next ascended the throne.

LADISLAS, 1437, A.D.

King of Hungary and Bohemia, was the posthumous son of Albert II, emperor of Germany, during whose minority the Hungarians gave their crown to Ladislas of Poland, upon whose death, in 1458, A.D., Mathias, the son of the valiant Hunniades, general of Ladislaw of Poland, was chosen by the nation to be their sovereign.

VASILII, OR BASIL III, 1425, A.D.

Grand Prince of Russia, succeeded his father, Vasili II, but his uncle, the prince of Galitch, opposed his accession. He was aided by the khan of the Tatars, who awarded him the throne, and exempted him from all tribute. His subjects became discontented, and incited to rebellion by secret enemies. He was taken captive by the prince of Mogask, who led him to Moscowa, and there deprived him of sight. He regained his kingdom some time after, and passed the rest of his life in tranquillity. He died 1462, A.D.

CHRISTOPHER III, 1438, A.D.

King of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, also duke of Bavaria, was on the expulsion of Eric invited by the Danes to accept their crown, and the other kingdoms submitted to his government. He was much admired by his Danish subjects, but extremely vilified by the Swedes. He died in 1448, A.D., and was succeeded by Christian I.

CARL CANUTSON, 1439, A.D.

King of Sweden, elected first regent, and afterwards king, upon the revolt of the Swedes on the expulsion of Eric. Carl Canutson was descended from an illustrious family,

and grand marshal of the kingdom. Soon after the election of Christian I, the Swedes returned to their allegiance.

JOHN VII, 1424, A.D.

Emperor of Constantinople, succeeded Manuel Palæologus. During his reign the long-dreaded and expected investment of Constantinople took place by Amurath II, and was in imminent danger of being taken. John VII implored the aid of the Latins, and offered to make concessions, which drew upon him the displeasure of his subjects. He visited Italy, and agreed to the union of the two churches, but the Greeks looked upon him and his bishops as little better than infidels, and theological disputes raged with violence in the falling empire of the East. He died in 1445, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Constantine, the last of the Cæsars, who fell sword in hand at the breach, when Mahommed II took Constantinople, in 1453, A.D.

MOORAD, OR AMURATH II, 1422, A.D.

Sultan of the Ottomans, succeeded his father, Bajazet; was an excellent prince, valiant and merciful, who subdued Thessalonica, and threatened Constantinople. The capture of this city was postponed yet for a time by an unexpected attack of the Hungarians, under John Hunniades, and Amurath having agreed to a truce, resigned the crown to his son, Mohammed, retired to the enjoyment of a private life, and continued faithful to his engagement. But not so the Christians: the pope having absolved Ladislas, the youthful king of Hungary, from his solemn oath, he again invaded the dominions of Amurath, who once more took the field, and at the famous battle of Varna the heroic Ladislas fell, and victory declared for the Sultan. He finally abandoned the throne, and died in 1451, A.D., when Mohammed II mounted the throne.

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1461—1483—All contemporary with Edward IV.

EDWARD IV, 1461, A.D.

KING of England, succeeded Henry VI, was a prince of affable and winning manners, possessed of abilities and courage, but licentious, and very cruel. Long after his accession the country was devastated by civil war, nor was it until the death of Warwick that the Lancasterian cause was completely extinguished. Being now firmly established on the throne, he prepared to invade France, in which he was joined by the duke of Burgundy, his pretext being to regain for England the provinces of Normandy and Guienne, and, if possible, the crown of that kingdom. On his landing in France, to his great annoyance, he found his ally had employed his forces elsewhere, and therefore concluded a truce with Louis XI, very advantageous on his part, but most disgraceful to the French monarch. By this treaty the unfortunate Margaret was ransomed by Louis and set at liberty, and retired into complete seclusion from the world. On his return, Edward put to death his brother, the duke of Clarence, and defeated James III of Scotland, who surrendered to him the fortress of Berwick. He married Elizabeth Woodville, the widow of sir John Gray, and left two children, Edward V, and Richard duke of York, and died in 1483, A.D. He was succeeded by his brother, Richard III.

JAMES III, 1460, A.D.

King of Scotland, was a minor at the death of his father, James III, was of weak and feeble understanding, indolent, and suspicious. He treated his nobles with the greatest

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1461 A.D.

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contempt, and with a parcel of low favorites shut himself up in Stirling Castle. The exasperated barons combined with each other, secretly intrigued with England, and made preparations for civil war. But James detected these plans before they were quite ready for execution, seized his two brothers, the earls of Albany and Mar, and committed them to Edinburgh Castle, where Mar was murdered, but Albany escaped to England. Albany then entered into a treaty with Edward IV, most disgraceful to his own honor and to the independence of his country. A powerful army, commanded by the duke of Gloucester, advanced towards Scotland, and James, roused to activity, was obliged to seek the aid of those nobles whom he had treated with so much indignity, and set at defiance. They assembled at his command, but at the same time determined to punish those low-born favorites whose insolence was now past all endurance. They entered the apartment of the king and seized upon all who were there, and hanged them over a bridge hard by. James was slain in an engagement with his nobles in 1457, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, James IV.

LOUIS XI, 1461, A.D.

King of France, succeeded his father, Charles VII, was hard-hearted and severe, celebrated as a crafty politician, but execrated as a man. He was named the Tiberius of France, and succeeded in uniting all the great fiefs to the crown. On the death of the duke of Burgundy, Louis claimed that duchy and seized upon Artois and Franche Comté, which so incensed Mary, the young and lovely duchess, that she married Maximilian of Austria. Edward IV of England, incited by the hopes of recovering some of the English possessions in France, invaded the dominions of Louis, but that wily monarch by a politic treaty purchased his retreat. Provence was added to the crown of France, bequeathed to it by the last prince of the house of Anjou. Louis established the gendarmerie,

a body of permanent cavalry, and also a corps of foot archers. This detestable tyrant, who was a bad son and bad father, was suddenly carried off by apoplexy in the midst of his prosperity, in 1483, A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Charles VIII.

FERDINAND AND ISABELLA, 1474, A.D.

Princes of Spain and joint sovereigns, who united the two great kingdoms of Castile and Aragon. They were monarchs of great ability and consummate prudence, and succeeded in wresting Granada from the Moors after a war which lasted for ten years, and thus put an end to the empire of the Arabs in Spain, which had subsisted upwards of eight hundred years. The Arabians sedulously cultivated the arts and sciences, commerce and agriculture, and to them the Europeans are indebted for knowledge of several kinds, particularly of arithmetical characters, gunpowder, and for the making of paper from rags. The pope conferred upon Ferdinand and Isabella the title of "Catholic Majesties," which led them with intemperate zeal to establish an ecclesiastical tribunal, in which originated that most unholy and baneful of all institutions, the "Inquisition." During this reign, Christopher Columbus discovered America, in 1492, A.D., and this and other extensive conquests contributed to raise the Spanish monarchy at that epoch above any other in Europe. Isabella died in 1506, A.D., and was succeeded by Charles V of Germany, her grandson; and Ferdinand. at his death, left the celebrated Cardinal Ximenes sole regent, until the arrival of Charles, 1517, A.D.

JOHN, OR JOAM II, 1481, A.D.

King of Portugal, succeeded Alfonso, or Alonza, was a profound politician and a very able prince, who greatly encouraged the spirit of discovery amongst his subjects. He made the city of Lisbon a free port, and his reign is

memorable for the settlements which the Portuguese made in Africa. By the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope the Portuguese were led on to India, where they erected a splendid empire in the East. John was severe in inflicting punishment for offences, but equally just in rewarding merit when due. He caused the duke of Braganza to be publicly executed, and with his own hand killed his brother-in-law, the duke of Visen, for conspiring against him. He died in 1495, A.D., and was succeeded by don Emanuel.

PAUL II, 1464, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded Pius II, carried his zeal against the Bohemian heretics to degrees of great violence. On the election of the idol of the nation, George Von Podiebrad, to the throne of Bohemia, his rage passed all bounds; he caused his ambassadors to be driven with rods out of Rome, and sent a legate, Rudolf, bishop of Lavaut, into Saxony, Silesia, and Bohemia, to preach a crusade against the heretical king. These measures were productive of a most sanguinary war on the frontiers of Bohemia between the Hussites and the Catholics, and each party branded their prisoners with the cup or the cross. Paul died in 1471, A.D., and was succeeded by Sixtus IV, a man of mean extraction and dissolute morals, who obtained his election to the holy see by simony.

FERDINAND I, 1458, A.D.

King of Naples, was the illegitimate son of Alphonso I, and accounted the most consummate politician in Italy. His perfidy, cruelty, and avarice, soon rendered him extremely unpopular, which caused his nobles continually to conspire against him. The pope and the Neapolitan parliament confirmed the succession of Ferdinand, but the barons offered the crown to John, the son of René of Anjou, but who did not succeed in obtaining it. *Ferdinand*, died in 1461, A.D.

CHRISTOPHER MORO, 1462, A.D.

Doge of Venice, the successor of Malipieri, was by birth a Candiot, and soon after his election, a deadly war broke out in the Morea which raged during fifteen years. Moro was solicited by Pius II to engage in a crusade against Mohammed II, to effect his conversion to Christianity, and compelled by his nobles to go in person, notwithstanding that he pleaded his infirmities and total unfitness for the office. During his reign the Turks repeatedly devastated Italy, and sowed the seeds of pestilence amongst her provinces. A descent of locusts, in 1478, swarmed over a space of thirty miles in length and twenty in breadth, and the miasma arising from their putrefaction spread rapidly to Florence and Venice, where the mortality was very great. The doge himself fell a victim to the fatal malady. Giovanni Mocenigo succeeded in 1478, A.D.

CHARLES THE BOLD, 1467, A.D.

Count of Flanders, succeeded his father, Philip the Good, was a haughty, audacious, and intemperate prince, but on his accession behaved with good sense and moderation. His inveterate hatred of Louis XI of France made him enter into alliance with Edward IV of England against France, intending to obtain Champagne and exemption for his hereditary territories from feudal superiority to France. He attacked the Swiss who had given him some offence, but met with stout resistance from that people, who defeated him at Granson, and, again, with immense loss at Morat, near Fribourg, and in the Pays de Vaux. Charles attempted to invade Lorraine, but was defeated and slain in 1477, A.D., and left the inheritance of his extensive dominions to his only daughter, the lovely and talented Mary, who afterwards married Maximilian of Austria. Charles was interred with great pomp at Nancy by the command of his victor, the duke of Lorraine.

CASIMIR, 1444, A.D.

King of Poland, succeeded his brother immediately after the battle of Varna, was valiant and deeply skilled in politics, and accounted one of the greatest princes of his time. His long reign was employed not only in conquests, but in regulating the domestic policy of his kingdom. He gave the delegates from the provinces, for the first time, admission to the diet, and published an edict enjoining the nobles to study the Latin language, by which means it became in common use among the Poles. Casimir defeated the Teutonic Knights, and stripped them of many important places. He reigned nearly half a century, and died in 1492, A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Albert.

GEORGE PODIEBRAD, 1471, A.D.

King of Bohemia, was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the people, and immediately entered into an alliance with Mathias, king of Hungary, to whom he gave his daughter, Catherine, in marriage. He was violently opposed by the emperor Frederic III of Germany, and the pope Paul II, who persecuted him, and aided and encouraged his enemies to attack him on all sides. An assembly of electors was held at Eger for the purpose of raising George to the imperial dignity, and for good services rendered to Frederic, his son Victoria was made duke of Munsterburg. Through the intrigues of the pope a most sanguinary war ensued, on the Bohemian frontiers, between the Catholics and the Hussites, but George was victorious everywhere. Mathias, his son-in-law, attacked him when worn out with illness, and surrounded by bitter enemies, he entreated the Bohemians to place Ladislaw of Poland on the throne. He died in 1471, A.D., and was succeeded by the king of

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MATHIAS, 1457, A.D.

King of Hungary, succeeded Ladislaw, was the son of his valiant general Hunniades, and elected by the nation to be their sovereign. No prince of the age was superior to Mathias; he was decidedly the greatest, and in all his wars victory sided with him. His ingratitude and bad faith to his son-in-law, George, king of Bohemia, however, deteriorate in some degree from the high eulogiums in his favor, notwithstanding that the pope, Paul II, was the real instigator of his dishonorable conduct. He defeated the emperor of Germany several times, but failed in his endeavors to obtain the crown of Bohemia. His military talents, though great, were surpassed by his learning, for which he was much famed; he was idolized by his subjects, who loved and respected him and deeply lamented him when dead. Uladislaus, king of Bohemia, succeeded in 1490, A.D.

IVAN, III, 1462, A.D.

Czar of Russia, succeeded Basilius Demetriwitz, possessed great talents, genius, and courage, and laid the foundation of the present empire. On his accession, his singular firmness and audacity saved the kingdom from anarchy, and caused him to be at once the conqueror and deliverer of his country. He successfully liberated the kingdom from the yoke of the Tatars under which it had so long groaned, and Russia, during his reign, first began to figure amongst nations and attracted the notice of Europe. Ivan signed treaties of alliance with the ambassadors from the courts of Germany, Rome, Constantinople, Poland, Venice, and Denmark. In his wars with Casimir IV of Poland he was victorious, and conquered Casan. His widow, Sophia, obtained the crown for her son, who took the name of Basilius Ivanowitz on the death of Ivan in 1504, A.D.

CHRISTIAN I, 1457, A.D.

King of Denmark and Norway, son of the count of Oldenburg, was chosen, on the death of Christopher III. In right of his mother he obtained Holstein, which was made into a duchy and added to Denmark. His administration was conducted with justice and humanity, which gained him the universal love and affection of his subjects; and the Swedes, over whom he ruled with great lenity and mildness, repaid him by willingly acknowledging his sway. He died in 1481, A.D., and was succeeded by John.

MAHOMMED II, 1451, A.D.

Sultan of the Ottomans, succeeded his noble father, Amurath II, was the renowned conqueror of Constantinople, a prince of undaunted valor, and a deep politician. Having determined on taking the imperial capital, he invested it with an immense army, and during fifty days assailed its massive walls by artillery of enormous power. Constantine, the last of the Cæsars, defended it with heroic bravery, notwithstanding the great disparity of forces, and fell sword in hand, valiantly fighting for his throne. Mahommed had caused his fleet to be dragged overland to the harbour of the city, and thus carried the last assault so fatal to Constantinople. Thus fell that mighty and magnificent city which, for more than 1123 years, had been the admiration of the world, but now aloft upon its noble temple the crescent displaced the cross. The city was pillaged by the Turks, and Mahommed made it the seat of his empire. It is remarkable that Constantinople, like Rome, fell under a prince of the same name as her founder. This warlike monarch attacked the island of Rhodes, but the knights of St. John defended it so valiantly that he retreated with immense loss. Mahommed was the terror of all Christendom and its most

formidable enemy ; was alike a scholar and barbarian, a warrior, a politician, and patron of the liberal arts. In Italy, where he landed, he took Otranto, menaced Venice, and Rome itself, but death cut him off in the midst of his brilliant projects in 1481, A.D. His son Bayezid succeeded him.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

1483, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by..	RICHARD III.
SCOTLAND	JAMES III, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVII.
FRANCE	CHARLES VIII.
SPAIN	{ FERDINAND AND ISABELLA, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVII.
PORTUGAL	JOHN II, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVII.
ITALY	FREDERIC III, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVI.
ROME	SIXTUS IV, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVII.
VENICE	GIOVANNI MONCENIGO.
NAPLES	FERDINAND I, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVII.
SICILY.....	{ FERDINAND AND ISABELLA, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVII.
GERMANY	FREDERIC III, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVI.
FLANDERS	MARY.
POLAND	CASIMIR IV, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVII.
BOHEMIA.....	ULADISLAS.
HUNGARY	MATHIAS, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVII.
RUSSIA	IVAN I, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVII.
BURGUNDY	MARY, <i>see</i> FLANDERS.
NORWAY	} JOHN.
DENMARK	
SWEDEN	
CONSTANTINOPLE	BAYEZID II.

1483—1487—All contemporary with Richard III.

RICHARD III, 1483, A.D.

KING of England, brother of Edward IV, usurped the throne after having caused his nephew, Edward V, who had reigned but two months, to be sent to the Tower. He was a wicked and tyrannical prince, who, by his arts and promises, induced the duke of Buckingham to aid him in obtaining the crown. After hastily putting to death lord Rivers and all the partizans of the youthful king, he persuaded the queen, through the archbishop of Canterbury, to give up the little duke of York, whom he sent to his brother, Edward V, in the Tower, where they were smothered by his command. Buckingham, however, not being satisfied with Richard, who had refused to grant all his rapacious wishes, became discontented, and invited the earl of Richmond, the Lancastrian claimant for the crown, and took up arms in his cause. Richmond prepared for the attempt, and in the interval Buckingham was seized and executed by the order of Richard for rebellion. On the landing of Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, at Milford Haven, numbers joined his standard, with several of the nobility of great power and influence. Richard, whose bravery was unquestionable, advanced to encounter his opponent, whom he met in the field of Bosworth, near Leicester, when lord Stanley, who secretly favored Henry, suddenly drew off his troops and joined his standard. Richard, brave as a lion, plainly saw that nothing but the death of his rival could secure to him either his life or throne. He rushed to the spot where Henry stood sought a personal combat, and was slain whilst fighting with heroic bravery. Richmond was proclaimed king upon the field of battle by the title of Henry VII, in 1485, A.D.

CHARLES VIII, 1483, A.D.

King of France, succeeded his father, Louis XI, who (during the minority of his son) had left his daughter Anne, the lady of Beaujeu, regent of the kingdom. The duke of Orleans contested this arrangement, and took up arms to deprive her of power, but Anne was a princess of great spirit and capacity, and ruled France in spite of the Orleanites and their ally, the duke of Brittany. She defeated him and took him prisoner, and soon after married Charles to Anne, heiress of Brittany, by which that important province was attached to France. Charles was soon engaged in wars with England, Spain, and the king of the Romans; but being bent upon the conquest of Naples, made concession to those powers to obtain a speedy peace. At the head of 20,000 men he overran Italy, obliged the pope to take refuge in the castle of St. Angelo, and afterwards to surrender, and quickly made himself master of Naples. A formidable conspiracy was soon formed against him whilst he passed his time in festivity and pleasure, and in the end he was obliged to retreat with the remnant of his army from Naples. His enemies had stationed troops at Formosa, which Charles, with undaunted bravery, boldly cut his way through, and returned to France. At this period France was consolidated into one great monarchy, and its internal policy at peace; feudality was at an end, and she appeared with no little share of pride and dignity in the great arena of Europe. Charles died at the age of twenty-eight, a victim to luxury and dissipation, in 1498, A.D. Louis XII succeeded him.

GIOVANNI MONCENIGO, 1478, A.D.

Doge of Venice, whose reign commenced most inauspiciously amidst the dreadful calamities of plague, pestilence, and fire, which again consumed part of St. Mark's cathedral and the ducal palace. The Ottomans invaded Triuli and Albania, which distracted and exhausted the revenues

of the state, so that at last Venice was necessitated to accede to terms most galling to her pride and dignity. She was forced to cede Negropont, Lemnos, and Scutari to the Turks, with an indemnity of 100,000 ducats, together with an annual tribute of 10,000 more. Moncenigo died in 1485, A.D., and was succeeded by Marco Barbarigo.

MARY, 1477, A.D.

Duchess of Burgundy, succeeded her father, Charles the Bold, at whose death Louis XI immediately laid claim to her territories, as having been formerly an appanage of France. He seized upon Artois and Franche Comte, and caused her great alarm by his perfidious conduct. He had previously sought her hand for his son Charles; but Mary, incensed at his conduct, and fearful of falling into the merciless grasp of the royal monster, most skilfully worked upon the fears of her subjects, by depicting the horrors of French rule, to lead them to favor Maximilian of Austria, not only the handsomest youth of his time, but most amiable, gentle, and modest, with mental and physical qualities superior. Mary obtained the consent of the states, and was married to Maximilian in 1480, A.D. She was killed from the effects of a fall from her horse when hunting, and expired in the bloom of life, in 1482, A.D. Mary was beautiful, and possessed qualities which endeared her to the heart of her husband. She left two children, Philip and Margaret.

JOHN, 1481, A.D.

King of Denmark and Norway, succeeded Christian I, followed the example of his father, and obtained the love of his subjects. He greatly encouraged learning, and the Swedes renewing the union of Calmar under this prince, peace and tranquillity was restored for some time to the Scandinavian kingdoms. John died in 1505, and left the crown to his son Christian II.

BAYEZID II, 1481, A.D.


Sultan of Constantinople, son and successor of Mahomed II, now firmly seated on the throne of the Cæsars, was a prince of mild and peaceable disposition. The pope and the Venetians applied to him to assist in driving Charles VIII, king of France, out of Italy, where his rapid conquests had made him too formidable. Bayezid acceded to the request of the holy pontiff, on condition that his brother Zizim, who had fallen into his hands, should never be allowed to return to Turkey. The unfortunate prince died soon after, poisoned it was supposed, when Bayezid sent his holiness 300,000 ducats. He conquered Moldavia, Caramia, a great part of Syria, with the whole of Croatia. He deprived the Mamelukes of the aid which they had until now received from Circassia, and thus laid the foundation of the subjugation of Egypt. He found in his youngest son Selim an unexpected opponent, who compelled him to resign his crown, and he died soon after in prison, from the effects of grief or poison, in 1512, A.D.

CHAPTER XXIX.

1485, A.D.

BRITAIN—governed by ...	HENRY VII.
SCOTLAND	JAMES IV.
FRANCE	LOUIS XII.
SPAIN	{ FERDINAND AND ISABELLA, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVII.
PORTUGAL	MANUEL.
ITALY	MAXIMILIAN I, <i>see</i> GERMANY.
ROME	ALEXANDER VI.
VENICE	AUGUSTINO BARBARIGO.
NAPLES	ALFONSO II.
SICILY	FERDINAND, <i>see</i> SPAIN.
GERMANY	MAXIMILIAN I.
FLANDERS	PHILIP.
POLAND	JOHN ALBERT I.
BOHEMIA	{
HUNGARY	LADISLAUS.
RUSSIA	IVAN, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVII.
BURGUNDY	PHILIP.
NORWAY	{
DENMARK	JOHN, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVII.
SWEDEN.....	{
CONSTANTINOPLE	BAYEZID, <i>see</i> CHAP. XXVIII.
ASIA	

1485—1509—All contemporary with Henry VII.



HENRY VII, 1485, A.D.

KING of England, the first prince of the house of Tudor, was suspicious, cold, cautious, and avaricious, a wily politician, and, though personally brave, a great lover of peace. He had been contracted before his accession to the princess Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV, whom, after much delay, he married, but never loved, and united the houses of York and Lancaster, thus terminating those disastrous wars which had so long devastated England. Several dangerous plots and revolts threatened Henry, but which his courage and conduct rendered abortive. Two impostors, called Perkin Warbeck and Lambert Simnel, made attempts to gain possession of the throne, the one pretending to be the earl of Warwick, and the other the duke of York, son to Edward IV, smothered in the Tower. Henry invaded France with a large army, but allowed himself to be bought off by the treaty of Estaples, by which France paid 745,000 crowns, with a pension of 25,000 yearly. Henry obtained the hand of the princess Catherine of Aragon for his eldest son, Arthur, who dying soon after, the sordid monarch insisted upon his second son, afterwards Henry VIII, marrying the princess, rather than return her large dowry of 200,000 ducats. He died of consumption in 1508, A.D., a prey in great measure to remorse for the acts of tyranny and rapacity which his avaricious disposition had led him to commit upon his defenceless subjects.

JAMES IV, 1488, A.D.

King of Scotland, succeeded his father, James III, after the battle of Sanchie-burn, was a noble, brave, and generous prince, fond of magnificence, and delighting in feats

of arms. He possessed the love and affection of his nobles, whom he treated with confidence, nor envied their power and wealth. This conduct on the part of James was repaid by duty and affection on theirs, and in his war with England he amply experienced the result of his wise policy towards them. He carried his love of chivalry to excess, greatly encouraged learning and the sciences, and was the idol of his people. He assisted Perkin Warbeck and countenanced his claim to the throne of England, and gave him the lady Catherine Gordon for his bride. On his concluding a treaty with Henry VII, he was required to give up Warbeck, but refused, saying, "That having promised to protect, no consideration whatever should induce him to betray him." He married Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry, and built the largest ship then in the world, called "the Great Michael." Through the intrigues of the court of France dissensions arose between the two nations which led to the battle of Flodden Field, where James was killed, with the flower of his nobility, whose devotion to their idolized monarch led them to follow him to the fatal field, even against their better judgment, in 1513, A.D. He was succeeded by his infant son, James V.

LOUIS XII, 1498, A.D.

King of France, succeeded Charles VIII—surnamed the "Father of his people"—was universally adored by all ranks for his social and benevolent virtues. Like his predecessor, Charles VIII, he laid claim to Naples, and demanded the duchy of Milan in right of one of his grandmothers, which led him into expensive wars, and brought trouble on himself and on the nation. He married Anne of Brittany, widow of Charles VIII, to whom he was tenderly attached, and at her death, the princess Mary of England, sister of Henry VII, with whom he entered into an alliance for their mutual defence. He signed the famous treaty of Cambray, the object of which was the

destruction of Venice, but gained nothing but empty honors; and not long after was attacked by the pope, Spain, and England. A general peace then ensued, and Louis XII expired beloved and adored by his people, in 1515, A.D., and was succeeded by his nephew, the gallant and chivalrous Francis I.

MANUEL, 1495, A.D.

King of Portugal, succeeded John II, was a great and fortunate prince, and pursued the projects of his predecessors with ardor. His reign was the golden age of Portugal, as during that period she commenced her brilliant career in Asia. Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and after exploring unknown seas, discovered the city of Calicut on the Malabar coast, at that time the emporium of India. In these discoveries they were encouraged by the pope, who granted to the Portuguese all the lands which they might discover eastward of a given line. Thus Brazil, Goa, Malacca, and Ormus were conquered, and the trade of Portugal introduced into China and Japan. Manuel died in 1521, A.D.

ALEXANDER VI, 1492, A.D.

Pope of Rome, succeeded Innocent VIII, was a monster of iniquity, and of memory more execrable and infamous than either Nero or Caligula. He surpassed all his predecessors in wickedness, and was guilty almost of every crime. Descended from the Spanish house of Borgia, he pursued a career of politics to further the aggrandizement of his son, the equally infamous Cæsar Borgia, for whom he desired to obtain one of the Italian principalities. His authority was so great, and his policy so profound, that every potentate in Europe solicited his friendship. He used his best endeavors to recover many territories, of which the patrimony of St. Peter had been deprived. He died from poison in 1503, A.D., and was succeeded by the warlike Julius II, whose chief aim was to expel all foreigners from Rome.

AUGUSTINO BARBARIGO, 1486, A.D.

Doge of Venice, the successor of Marco Barbarigo, reigned for a very short period. His rule is remarkable for the incorporation of Cyprus with the Republic of Venice, and the introduction of fire arms from Germany. Charles VIII prepared to assert his long suspended claims to Naples, and filled Venice with astonishment and alarm. At this epoch the Republic may be said to have reached its loftiest elevation, as at the close of the fifteenth century she was powerful, opulent, and possessed of extensive commerce. Venice claims the merit of adopting, at an early date, the art of printing, which was brought from Germany by John de Spira. Augustino Barbarino died in 1508, A.D., when the efforts of Julius II, then pope, combined with other powers, formed a general confederacy against the devoted Republic, known by the name of the League of Cambrai. He was succeeded by Leonardo Loredano.

ALFONSO II, 1494, A.D.

King of Naples, succeeded Ferdinand I, was a weak and pusillanimous prince. On the invasion of his kingdom by Charles VIII, of France, he fled into Sicily, and took refuge in a monastery, leaving his son Ferdinand to combat the enemy. This prince, however, finding himself unable to retrieve public affairs, abdicated and retired to Ischia, whilst Charles quietly seated himself upon his throne. He was succeeded by Ferdinand II, in 1501, A.D., who was soon deposed, when Ferdinand of Spain expelled the French, and secured to himself the possession of the disputed kingdom.

MAXIMILIAN I, 1493, A.D.

Emperor of Germany, succeeded his father, Frederic III, distinguished for his bravery, was benevolent, enthusiastic, and well informed, with a spirit full of wit and animation. He married Mary, duchess of Burgundy, and thus acquired *the vast possessions* of that house. He joined the league

against Charles VIII, with all the princes of Italy, and Ferdinand, and Isabella of Spain, and agreed to a marriage between his son Philip, and Joanna, the daughter of those monarchs. Maximilian endeavored sedulously to regulate the internal policy of the empire, but from the state of confusion which then existed, his efforts availed but little. His wars with the Swiss were not successful; they routed his forces, and obliged him to sign a treaty of peace. The pride of the Venetians had at this time excited the displeasure of the other powers, who, with the pope, now formed a league against that powerful Republic, and stripped her of the greater part of her conquests. Paul II, however, had only wished to curb the power of Venice, and therefore as soon as he had accomplished his aim, he sowed the seeds of dissension amongst his allies, and by his machinations caused them to war with each other. Upon the death of Isabella of Spain, Philip the Handsome, son of Maximilian, went to take possession of Castile in right of his wife, the infanta Joanna, to whom her mother had bequeathed that kingdom. But Ferdinand refused to give it up until after his death, and imprisoned Joanna in Medina del Campo. Philip soon after died very suddenly, not without strong suspicions of having been poisoned. Joanna, who was passionately attached to her husband, refused to quit his body, which she watched over, and carried with her everywhere. He was interred, but the unhappy queen could not convince herself that he was indeed lost to her for ever; and the coffin was again opened and once more placed at her side, where for many years it remained. At length finding nothing but disappointment, she became incurably insane. It was towards the close of this reign that two great and memorable events occurred; the invention of printing by John Guttenburg, at Mayence, who first printed with moveable letters; and the introduction of the bold and startling assertions and writings of Luther, in which he exposed the practices and depravity of the church; protested against her errors—publicly committed to the

flames the pope's bull and canonical books, and on Christmas day openly administered the sacrament in both forms to the laity after the manner of the Hussites. Maximilian refused to deliver up Luther at the command of the Pontiff, and just at this period he died at Wels on his way to Venice, in 1519. He was succeeded by his grandson, Charles V.

PHILIP, 1482, A.D.

Succeeded his father, Maximilian, in the government of the Netherlands. Young, handsome, and descended by his mother, Mary, from the ancient sovereigns of the country, he conciliated the people by his good sense and moderation. He married Joanna, infanta of Spain, the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, by whom he had Charles V, afterwards so celebrated. During his reign, unfortunately too short, peace was established, and the ills arising from civil dissensions wore rapidly away. He died at Burgos, in Castile, where he had gone to rejoin Joanna, on the death of her mother, Isabella, who had left her heiress of Castile. His sudden death, in 1506, A.D., was attributed to a severe chill, but suspicion pointed to Ferdinand himself.

JOHN ALBERT I, 1492, A.D.

King of Poland, succeeded his father, Casimir IV, was a feeble and despicable prince. The Vainoide of Wallachia, assisted by the Turks and Tatars, attacked his dominions, but such vast numbers perished from the intense cold and want of provisions, that they were glad to sue for peace. Ivan of Russia then fell upon Lithuania, and obtained signal success. Albert died unregretted by all, and was succeeded by his brother, Alexander, in 1501, A.D., who was a liberal patron of the arts.

LADISLAUS, 1471, A.D.

King of Bohemia, the eldest son of Casimir IV of Poland,

ascended the throne, notwithstanding the greatest opposition from Mathias, king of Hungary. After his coronation, he prepared to invade that kingdom with the design of dethroning Mathias. After his death the widow of Mathias married Ladislaus, and by her intrigues succeeded in getting him proclaimed king. His brother, John Albert of Poland, aspired to the same dignity, but being taken prisoner was obliged to renounce his claims to procure his liberty. The venerable Casimir expressed in strong terms his displeasure at his ambition, and disinherited him at his death. Ladislaus thus became possessed of both the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary, and died in 1516, A.D.

CONCLUSION.

In taking a hasty sketch of the principal European monarchies at the commencement of the sixteenth century, we shall find the balance of power pretty nearly consolidated.

ENGLAND, under the prudent and arbitrary Henry VII, had become an almost absolute monarchy.

FRANCE, ruled by Charles VIII, saw with satisfaction all the great fiefs reunited to the crown.

GERMANY, governed by Maximilian, had, through his marriage, obtained Burgundy, the Netherlands, &c.

SPAIN, by the union of Ferdinand and Isabella, was consolidated into one great monarchy.

PORTUGAL, with Don Manuel at her head, was pursuing her brilliant career of discovery in the East.

RUSSIA, governed by its enlightened czar, Basil, sought with eagerness to establish communication and commerce with Western Europe.

The kingdoms of Scandinavia were warring with Christian II for the independance of SWEDEN, and,

CONSTANTINOPLE beheld Bayezid II, now firmly seated on the throne of the Cæsars.



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